Wag-560-72-

2. the first edition of Lilly's grammar? Is it the "rudimenta grammatices" printed with the work of Dean Colet mentioned in Herbert, p. 190?

Douce
L. 185.

Francis Douce.

Wag-560-72-

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Douce
L. 185.

Francis Douce.

Primera manu Operis juvenis, sensim
Prosequit vetis. Ea. 9-309

Vola. plī. 11. 45.
Iyda.
Phillodrys.
Cetos. plī. 31, 1
Dama. pl. 8, 53
Materia 12. occasio.
Apex. f.
Declamo.

Primera manus Capitis mutati.
Sera

boys wrestle here in fields

tle here, one with a long pole. The cat crooks

. Wolfe 1570 frayn. Hayford Hall. 5 9 4

2 boys (one with satchell) gathering apples below

) / 2 sitting on the ground. Really cut

two boys knocking down apples, a third drinking

stone worse by. "Adam primus homo" some grammar

school

front pillagery ex officinis. M. Barglay scalp-

Hayford school

& throwing at & gathering apples. Mark at

bird at apple.

wood (means a d. 4 / ~~in apples~~ Verses at bottom

&. he artists name

is here other below. and also & WE7.

Hayford school

at top & bottom, no name, under wood

Hayford school

Primeros usus Capitis putridi?
— indicel.

isthmus, sthmus

A	8	N	3
B	4	O	3
C	20	P	16
D	ii	Q	1 pag.
E	61	R	9
F	8	S	23
G	7	T	9
H	6	V	7
I	5	W	9
K	2	Y	1 pag.
L	8		
M	8	Z	12. Finis

Chariot
Suite. Suit.

Moyety.

To violate. Stamine.
Isternon. Ri
Bowle.

Sallet oyl. Ol. olivar. phar. 30
a Mawkin, Mop. Penicillus - n

Cut of the boys & apple tree at Lilly

1. 3 boys throwing at an apple tree, one with a long pole. The cut cracked from top to bottom. Reg. Wolfe 1570 [illegible] Magd. Hall. 594

2. An apple tree in which 2 boys (one with satchell) gathering apples below 7 boys (& some girls?) & 2 sitting on the ground. Neatly cut Bagford ut supra.

3. Very rude pitt-wood of two boys knocking down apples, a bird drinking at fountain. Cut bottom warped by. "Adam primus homo" some grammar treatise. Bagford ut supra

4. A copper cut of boys in a forest pillaging an apple tree. M. Burghers sculp. Bagford ut supra

5. Neat wood cut of boys & girls throwing at & gathering apples. Mark at bottom IG. Bagford ut supra.

6. Copper cut of boys in a wood (means a ti. 4) in which Verso at bottom beg. Sese pueri fructus &c. No artists name

7. Wood cut, rude, of boys in tree & others below. with ads & WT. Bagford ut supra

8. Means a pt cracked from top to bottom, no name, rude in wood Bagford ut supra

who knows not there are several systems of ye heavens, & ye moon [illegible] of ye stars?

Ὁ γραμματων ἀπειρος ἡμιν ἀλλος ἀπολλυται
Διδαξον ὁμως οἱ μαθοντες ὠφελησουσι.

Mr Herbert.

1771. 16.

Græci ab Ocio Scholam
a Voluptate Latini ludum ap-
pellandum censuerunt.

Erasm. de Conscrib. epist.
pag. 26.

Nihil non audent judicare Grammatici
postquam arti suæ tertiam partem Historiæ
adjecere. Scal. Post. 1 Cap. 2.

Gymnasium nomen haudquaquam convenit
literariis ludis, nusquam ni minus
quam in tam sanctis sodalitatibus
deos agere convenit.

S. S. 1. 22.

Fit n., nescio quomodo, ut magis in alys cer-
nam, quam in nobismet ipsis, siquid delinquitur. Illa
facillime irrigūtur illi in discendo quorum vitia
tātur, emendandi causā, magistri.

De Offic. lib. 1. pag. [illegible]

Ciceronis pueri amant iter ire, discunt, exercent; sed alter quo
Isocrates in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis egit, alter calcaribus. Quemad-
modum toga pura sibi habitum dem, mandavit mihi pater.

Ad. ad Attic. lib 6. ep 1. pag. 88

Dionysius mihi q. in moribus in. Pueri a. ajunt cum furenter inse-
nre doctior nec sanctior fieri potest, nec tui mihi amātior. 168

- magna illud q. Quintum multiplex pueri ingenium, quo ego rigide habeo rego
* Q. Cic. vid. pag. 93. b 168

- In ea e. Epistola, erat illud ille de sorore, quid ea me, miserum obsecro, vexat, puerum
lachrymās meas in quiritans. Quid queris? mira in eo pietate, suavitate, humanitate
spei, que majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac decerat. ibid. ep. 3. lib. 6.

Velle susceperis juvenem regendum. pater n. nimis indulgens, quod ego ad
xi relaxat — lib 10 ep. 5. pag. 159. Quintum puerum amavi — ibid.

Juvenem nrum no posse no amare, sed ab eo nos no amari plane intelligo. [illegible]
ego vidi tam ἀνηθοφυῆ, tam aversum a suis — sed erit cura et ye ut regam, mi-
rum in n. ingenium ἠθος ἐπιεικεστερον. p. 164. b. Ego meum facile [illegible]
in eo tractabilius — pag. 165.

mo togam puram dare Arpini
llium — lib 9. ep. 4, et 22.

amoribus Cumn.
vid. lib. 7. ep. 4 et 8.
et lib 8. ep 4 et 10.

* Q. Ciceroni.

Sibylla Folium

Cumana in palmarum folia

Oracula scribebat. Adag.

—— a Scaife of Salt. Hesyl. p. 74

Catullus
ad M. T. Cicer.

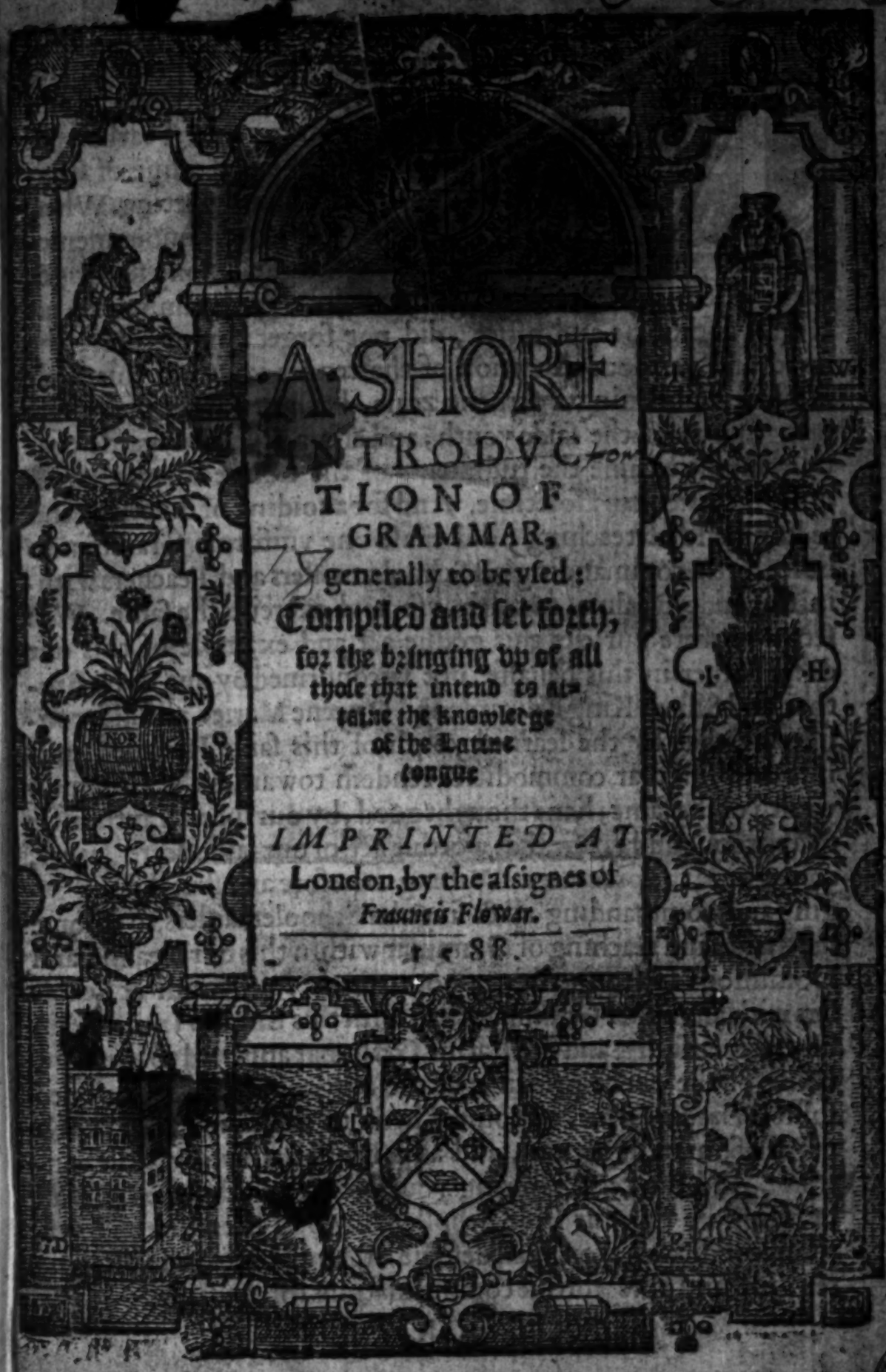
Disertissime Romuli nepotum
Quot sunt, quotq fuere Marce Tulli,
Quotq post alijs erunt in annis,
Gratias tibi maximas Catullus
Agit pessimus omniū Poeta.
Tanto pessimus omniū Poeta
Quanto tu optimus omniū Patronus.

The Originall of Schools & Univsities. Bp. An. D. c. Ch. 6

Duties of Teacher & Scholar. Bp Andr. Dm. c. Chap. 6

Qualificatiōs of a Scholar. Solertia, Docilitas, Diligētia.
Bp Andr. 35

N3. This was printed by Regn. Wolfe 1569, with a Calendar ꝑfixed, and priviledg for y sole print:
The same, perhaps, 1564. Ia Herbert p. 608.
The latter is probably the first edition of Lilly's grammar. See the preface to Ward's Lilly.



A SHORE INTRODVCTION OF GRAMMAR,

generally to be vsed:

Compiled and set forth,

for the bringing vp of all those that intend to attaine the knowledge of the Latine tongue

IMPRINTED AT London, by the assignes of Fraunces Flowar.

1581.

1069
A-p-556. WH.b-1073.

ELIZABETH BY THE GRACE of God Queene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. to all and ſingular Schoolemaiſters and Teachers of Grammar within this our Realme of England, and other Dominions, greeting. Wheras our moſt deere Father of famous memorie, King Henrie the eight, among ſundrie & manifolde his great and waighty affaires, appertaining to his Regall authoritie and office, did not forget, ne neglect, the good and vertuous education of the tender youth of this ſaide Realme, but hauing a feruent zeale, both towardes the godlie bringing vp of the ſaide youth, and alſo a ſpeciall regarde that they might attaine the rudiments of the Latine tongue, with more facilitie than aforetime. And for auoiding of diuerſitie and tedtouſnelle of teaching, did cauſe one vniforme Grammar to be ſet forth, commanding all Schoolemaiſters and Teachers within this ſaide Realme, to teach, vſe, and exerciſe the ſame. Wee ſetting before our eies this godlie act and example of this our deere Father in this behalfe, not vnconfirmed by our deere Brother and Siſter, King Edwarde and Queene Marie: and alſo conſidering that by the learned youth of this ſaide Realme, infinite and ſingular commodities tendeth towardes the Common wealth of the ſame, haue thought good, by our ſpeciall authoritie to approoue and ratifie that worthie act of our ſaide deere Father, concerning the premiſſes. Willing therefore and ſtreightlie charging and commanding all & ſingular Schoolemaiſters, to whome the charge and teaching of Grammar within this our Realme and Dominions doth appertaine, not to teach your youth & Schollers with any other Grammar, than with this Engliſh Introduction hereafter enſuing, and the Latine Grammar annexed to the ſame, being of the oneſte printing of the aſſignes of our welbeloued ſubiect *Frauncis Flowar*, appointed by vs to the ſame office, vpon paine of our indignation, and as you will aunſwere to the contrarie. And thus endeuouring your ſelues towardes the fruitfull bringing vp of your ſaide Schollers in good literature and vertuous conditions, you ſhall deſerue of Almightie God condigne rewarde, and of vs worthie commendations for the ſame.

God ſaue the Queene.

Acconcivolo a sfondo
Acconcivolo rivolo

Nulla disciplina minus rationis, et plus observationis habet quam Grammatica
Valla. lib. 31. Ep. 16.

Observationes opus è grammatico: ut quicquid Comperunt a Clarís eloquentiæ Viris dictum, id ratum indubitatum que putet latinè dici posse.
Despaut.

Pls Patent dated, 16° Eliz. 15 Decemb. 1573. Anno p. 537.

Masters when they taught their Scholars were said to give
Pvb. 9. 9 Give vnto yᵉ wise & he will be wiser.

Schollars are not all of equal Capacity. They are likened Spōgiæ, Clepsydræ, Sacco fu
Cribro. Godw. Antiq. Rew. 31.

To the Reader.

TO exhort euerie man to the learning of Grammar, that intendeth to attaine to the vnderstanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasurie of wisedome and knowledge) it woulde seeme much vaine and little needefull: forsomuch as it is knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faultie: and no building bee perfect, when as the foundation and grounde worke is readie to fall, and vnable to vpholde the burthen of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, to vnderstande how he may best come to that, which he ought most necessarily to haue, and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessitie therof. Which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lackely, or esteeme that he hath it: and whether he shall oftener stumble in trifles, and be deceiued in light matters, when he hath it not, or iudge truly and faithfully of diuers waightie thinges when he hath it. The which, hath seemed to many very harde to compasse aforetime, bicause that they, who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, and not one: and if by chaunce they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuerslie, and so coulde not doe it all best, bicause there is but one bestnesse, not onelie in euery thing, but also in the maner of euery thing.

¶ As for the diuersitie of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kinges Maiesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconuenience, and fauourably prouiding the remedie, caused one kind of Grammar by sundrie learned men to be diligently drawne, and so to be set out, onely euery where to be taught for the vse of learners, and for the hurt in chaunging of Schoolemaisters.

¶ The varietie of teaching is diuers yet, and alwaies will be, for that euery Schoolemaister liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfec-

test kinde to bring a learner to haue a through knowledge therein.
¶ Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier waie, than the common sort of teachers doo, would saie what he hath proued, and for the commoditie allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience proue the like, and then by prose reasonable iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is founde, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.
¶ The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Maister make not the Scholer hast too much, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that that is behinde, he suffer him not to go forwarde. For this posting hast ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wittes, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they knowe not how they shall either go forwarde or backewarde, but sticketh fast as one plunged, that can not tell what to doo, or which way to turne him: and then the Maister thinketh the Scholer to be a dullard, and the Scholer thinketh the thing to be vneasie, and too hard for his witte: and the one hath an euill opinion in the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept, is, that the Scholer haue in minde so perfectly that that he hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not only it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and a helpe vnto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Maisters ease, and the childes encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching the lesse tormented: and the other shall thinke the thing easier, and so with more gladnesse readie to go about the same.
¶ In going forward, let him haue of euery declination of Nounes and coniugation of Verbes, so manie seuerall examples as they passe theim, that it may seeme to the Schoolemaister no worde in the Latine tongue to be so harde for that part, that the Scholer shall not be able praisablie to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples, if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the straunger and harder, must nedes bring this profit withall, that the Scholer shall best vnderstand, and soonest conceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not

onely

Shamefast. His hisse. Déſert. Déſert.
Hoſt exercit⁹. Hoſt hoſpes.

Tu
Bos ex τὺ
βῶς Dor. H. Steph. præfat. Thes. fol. 14.

φὸρ fur. νὺξ nox. ἠχὼ Ecchо.
Ὀδυσσεὺς Ulyſſes. Μελετῶ meditor. Steph. præfat. fol. 12
Λήριον Filium.
Dachryma i. Lachryma.
Λαῖλαψ Lævis.
Meridies antiq. Var. 44.
Baſterna. Vaſterna.
Scapula. Spatulæ.
Graſſities i. Craſſitudo.
Examples Enſamples. 1 Cor. 10 6 11
Ναθαναὴλ. Nethaneel. J. T. Nathan- ael ſap
ex duis bis. horum etiã nõa ſtrahebant, Duellin Bellin
cic. Orat. p. 374

Τέρην tenẽr. Δαΐτη tæda. Steph. præfat. fol. 12.
Κράτος κάρτος. Steph. Tom. 1. pag. 1826.

Intro to enter.

Ancre al. anchor.
Lucre. Apron. Iron.
Diſturb trouble.

Eaſter vel Eaſtre Paſcha. Vicel vel Vicle much
Forſt Rodie froſt.
Forht fright.
Bridda bird.
Gærs graſſe.
Thridda third. Somner, i lit. R.

Vid. Steph. de Dial. Att. Cap. 15. De Orthographia Attica.

Scaldis Belgis Schelde Att. min.
Gallis Eſcault. pag. 305.

Π aspiratio, Spiritus. Scio. Selander. Discus disk. michi. creep, ῥεπο, ἕρπω
Lat. C, et gr. Κ, frequēter mutamus in H.
Martini? Somner.

Arbutus Crab. Aquila Eagle. Major. Μαρμάιρω.
Arduus. Hard. to Alter.
Ἀλλήλων. Alike.

Balæna φαλλαινα Whale.
Buxus. Bin? twin, twain.
Babil, βαβδη. Vstag. l. 7 N

Clarus glair. Crassus grosse. Olim old.
Chorus quire.
Καρδία Heart.
Κλυστὴρ glister.
Colonus clown. Rid.
Cornu Horn. Picra pik pitch Principio pceive.
Κλαίω to bear. Piscis fish. Platan?, plane.
Χάσκω to yawn.

Duo two. Δίς bis, twice. 2
Decoro to deck

Ἐπίσκοπος bishop. R
φαλβὸς rod. rotund? round

Fatum fate. Fera deer. Foris door.
Fero to bear. Flo to blow.
Ficus fig. Flagellū flail. Sorbus, service. Σκὼρ scour.
Festinus hasty fast. Stenum strength.
Fistula whistle. Sumānalia Simnel.
Fuscus dusky.
Fœmina woman. womb.

H

Gusto to tast. Rid. Guerra. War. T
Graminis. Glacies.

Habeo have. humanus. Vlmus elm. Visū wise. Seer.
Humile humble. Ventus wind.
Volo βούλομαι.

I X

K Z

L
Λείπω to leave. Guard Ward. Guile Wile.
Charis Waris. Rid.
Wherric or ferry boat.

Quæ natio pter Germanos W literā pferre p
tast? Buch. Hist. Scot. fol. 2

onely that he can orderly decline his Noune and his Verbe, but euery way, forwarde, backwarde, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noune, ne person of Verbe can be required, that he can not without stoppe or studie tell. And vnto this time I counte not the Scholler perfect, nor readie to go any further, till he hath this already learned.

¶ This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned euery part, not by rote but by reason, and is cunninger in the vnderstanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the wordes, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholler haue a meane witte) then let him passe to the Concordes, to knowe the agreement of parties among them selues, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

¶ Wherein plaine and sundrie examples, and continuall rehearsall of thinges learned, and spetially the daillie declining of a Verbe, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauie labour so easie and so pleasaunt for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight vnto them that they be able to do wel, than paine in learning of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

¶ When these Concordes be well knowne vnto them, an easie and a pleasaunt paine, if the foregroundes be well and throughly beaten in, let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly as they lie in their Syntaxe, but rather learne some prettie booke, wherein is contained not onely the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lesson of honestie and godlinesse, and therof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it therevpon And if there fall any necessarie rule of the Syntaxe to be knowne then to learne it, as the occasion of the sentence giueth cause that day. Which sentence once made wel, and as nigh as may be with the wordes of the booke, then to take the booke and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easilliest carrie his lesson in mind.

¶ And although it was said afore, that the Scholler should learne but a little at once, it is not ment, that when the Maister hath heard him a while, he should let him alone, for that were more negligence for both parties: but I would all their time they be

at Schoole, they should neuer be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearsing and loking backe againe to those things they had learned, and be more bound to keepe well their old, than to take forth any new.

¶ Thus if the Maister occupie them, he shall see a litle lesson take a great deale of time: and diligently inquiring and examining of the partes and the rules, not to be done so quickly and spedily as it might be thought to be, within a while, by this vse the Scholer shall be brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the which, if there be adioined some vse of speaking, (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

¶ A great helpe to further this readinesse of making & speaking shall be, if the maister giue him an English booke, and cause him ordinarily to turne euery day some part into Latine. This exercise can not be done without his rules, and therfore doth establish them and ground them surely in his minde for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speake suddenly, whensoeuer any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of English into Latine, than contrarie.

¶ Furthermore, we see many can vnderstand Latine, that cannot speake it, and when they reade the Latine word in the booke, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they haue laid awaie their bookes, they can not contrariewise tell you for the English the Latine againe, whensoeuer ye will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he vnderstandeth, to be readiest by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

¶ These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleane past the vse of this Grammar booke, and make him as readie as his booke, and so meete to further things, whereof it were out of season to giue precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolemaisters and skilfull are not so needfull, to other meaner and lesse practised, it may be not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the vsing.

The

In un, dis- Parū. min⁹, minims.

Obicūq; reperis hāc notā adscriptā ¶ ibi scito vel significationē, vel usū dictionis nonnihil discrepare ab eo, ꝙ pxima supius p̄cesserat. Thō. Lectori.

(xordiendi. dissunctionis

The signe or character of Straviss. * Huisc. ſ. face. Stusū) (ptusū. *

ꝛ̄ apicati q clausū (¶) A.E. notā capitalē, dissuntivā, vel initialē, istar ꝓtotipi ꝑ se ferētes, aliud sermonis subjectū ingrūt, offerūt: ideo loci exorit nova orationis materia.

Paragraphus in Comœdiis ejusmodi — Crispin.
Jurisconsulti tali nota scribunt § Calep.

crena.

Ob exilitatē oculorū aciē effugiens virgula jacens.

+ transversis [rectis. Galtr. 31]

Litteræ effōrant ex lineis curvis seu vitricosis a — Ex rectis m

Ex pādctēib⁹ aſcūdctēib⁹ aut dſc. sive pūdulis tristi, b g p —

X decussat⁹ duab⁹ obliquis
Z offlat⁹ ex duab⁹ plagis (flat / ſtratis oblique annexis.
vid. Rhen. pag. 6

H fit ex duab⁹ aspirationib⁹ græcis conjūctis H. Galtr.

Actuarii. Alex. pag. 109. b

+ Galli p tēgrū sibilū. Itali p dimidi abū cōunt. Scal. de caus. l. 11.

X Syllaba +ti sequēte vocali effert cū sibilo — Rhē. 6

Edilis — ulis.

In lapidibus Ceſet et Deana &c. reperio; Quia Dc tores negue e negue i. pla ne effrebant. Lips. p Ex. 1

Veteres ſcripſere Opty mus hinc oſtumus.

ibid. Caſe. 8.

Aiunt C. Cæſarē primū cum Optimū et Maximū + erat apud priſcos Optu- et Maxu- pronūciaſſe. Scal. de Cauſis l. lat. 1, 21

Vid. Scal. de caus. l. lat. 1. 38.

Ἀναφορὰ τῶν συλλαβῶν vid. Διάλεξις plut. p. 737

Figuræ Elementorum & earum Cauſæ. Scal. de Cauſ. ling. l. 1. 39 & 40.

The Latine letters are thus written.

Small. { a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z &.
{ a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q i ſ s t v u x y z &.

Capitals. A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

Letters are diuided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A vowell is a letter, which maketh a full and perfect ſounde of himſelfe: and there are fiue in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u:* whereunto is added the Grecke vowell, Y.

A Conſonant is a letter, which needes muſt be ſounded with a vowell: as B with E. And all the letters, except the vowels, are Conſonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or mo, with one breath: as A, ue.

A Diphthong, is the ſound of two vowels in one Syllable, and of them there be foure in number, namely, æ, œ, au, eu, whereunto is added ei. as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei.*

In ſteede of æ and œ, we commonly doe pronounce E.

The Greeke letters are thus written.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Γ Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenij mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine diuinæ gratiæ tuæ, vt non modò quæ ad cognoscendum te & Seruatorem nostrum Dominum Iesum valent intelligam, sed etiam tota mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, vt qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Maiestatis tuæ, Amen.

A PRAYER.

Almighty Lord and mercifull Father, maker of Heauen and Earth, which of thy free liberalitie giuest wisedome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thée, beautifie by the light of thy heauenly grace the towardnesse of my witte, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into mée, that I may not only vnderstand those things, which may effectually bring mée to the knowledge of thée Lord Iesu our Sauiour, but also with my whole heart and will constantly followe the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountifull goodnesse towards mée, aswell in good life, as doctrine, so that thou, which worckest all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gracious benefites shine in mée, to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Maiestie. So be it.

AN

Præfigit Grammaticæ Græcæ Basilii.

✝ Κύριε Ἰησοῦ Χριστὲ, ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν - φώτισον τὸν νοῦν τοῦ νέου τοῦ νῦν ἀρξαμένου τῆς γραμματικῆς, καὶ τὴν καταρχὴν ὁδήγησον τοῦ λόγου.

Dne J.C Deus nr - illustra animum iuvenis qui nunc cepit discere litterarū rudimenta, & deinde primordiis exercitationis. - Vid. Magni Basilii Appendicē (vol. Tom. 3ū)

vid. Bernard. 1167.

- terminus. Amen usurpat in sacra Scriptura Nominaliter, Adverbialiter Verbaliter.

Boys pag. 67

ẽ disput. puaril. Stoïcorũ di.

Philosophiã trajicere meditaris Cystice. p. 1. Pauca pl̃iare. p. 4
Exercitia pl̃iminaria sex. Nov. logic. 284. Philosophiæ candidatis ĩ limina pl̃egi solet – p. 22
Rudimenta ãglicana regiæ grammaticæ (Siliana) pfixa.

Index ad calcem Gram.cæ adject.

Alphabetarius. tyrunculus. tiroll.
Ætatula. ĩgenjolum.
Philomusus. Literulis imersus.
Annotationes ad delinatiõ.
Noïa acuantia. gravantia. pun.
Semel iterũq; dicere ✝ Ad puerilẽ captũ loqui ✝ Solit
Anterior facies pagina Posterior
Divsimode scribunt. Antica (ante) pagina (a tergo) Postica.
Paginas p quat. aut sex, vel septẽ, octovo spatia, tãq; columnas d -stinguer
Sparsi interserere. Lacunas supplere (Crit. Sac. Ectori)
Characteres, quotius op. fuit, variavim., pravas ĩterpũctiones sustulim.

Oppugnare) (ppugnare. Refragor) (Suffragor.
Comoda solutio. placet. torquet. Barro. obicit.
paucis dabo Depma tãdẽ. Agedũ hoc mihi expidi. Dissica, proscidæ
Euge! sapidè, optimè. Bene habet. Pulchre pbe ppte expedite dextre scite acute pspicue. pclare
Oi lauro et laudi majus, post libras natas nihil litteratius. Responsio debilis. effugiũ. lapsus. Huc evasit. tẽ. 3, 3.
Tecum sentire nõ pos. Involutis pspicuitatẽ dare.
Obscure pplixe loqui. Nihil diuis. Nihil min. Hoc ais.
Vt tibi hoc dẽ. Esto. nõ tn—
Fide sincera expedire. Sucubanti. idere. penitius pspicere.
Fusius copiose psequi.
Nihil ẽ qp ista regerã.
In resp. acquiescere. Interrogationi satisfacere. nodũ solv.
Scrupulũ eximere. Bene (se res) habet. Istuc pol vbo bim.
Nullo negotio dicere. (Plus negotii) min. ẽ negotii. facesset.

Nec-dũ? Tu vbo cunctare (mentiris) vigilãti? nec gravatè
Summa accuratione pstare.

Nerminutiss. q. literula apicula omittere. Apiculus
Memoria valde labilis. id memoriã ĩtercidit, effluxit
Si bene mirmini. q memini. q scia.
In digitis computare. Id tibi juris pmitto, idq; ex re tua.

Impolitiæ notand.
Cavesis nequid temere (tibi) excidat. munit dũ.
Incuriã redolet hæc locutio. renuncia—
Revoca sensus. Pensita. Ita pẽde revolve. Huc atu adhibe
Non eo ĩficias. pugnãt hæc inter se.
Fluctuas. A te ipse desciscis. retrahis ipsa, valde labilis.
Hallucinaris. ĩ tenebris caspitas
Erue excute. volve evolve. scrutare pscrut. plustrem.

Sex, vel summũ, septẽ exceptis.
Unum atq; alterũ recit.

inibi mendarũ millia presit ĩeuvia fudit.
Erratũ. error typographicus. Louis depravat. mendos.
Stellulã signare. Asteriscũ pfixo ĩsignire.

Supinis inde fit noïa, qp—

In septẽ usq; tomos excrevit.
Autorẽ exhibere ĩtegrũ et illibatũ

Sirex ad virũ regerit.

Etiã atq; etiã
Tute tecũ cogita. reputa. recognosce meũ. Revoca sensus. Pensita. Ita pẽde revolve. Huc atu adhibe
Attente ista pensitate.
Ademusti vid. Erasm Coll. p. 16

Fallaciarũ theca. Fucũ Syllogismo illevat.

παροιμιαι
παροιμιαι typographi excitabũdi
Errorem pflagare, vindicare, vellere.

Flectūt ad formā inſtar more, ī modū,

vocabula mutilas ſtidis exteris ominuit

xúδην ετμῆσεν. tumultuarie. Apte ſyllabatī diſtincte, articulatī,

ἐν ἑπόροις κειμένοις. Isoc. 4 Hæc ī poſtarū diſſorm⁹; alias ſt plaris⁹ ⁊ āquiſiti⁹.

Tā mare vſpi 125.

Latinitate donare. Latine ītrpretari.

Hoc īprimis tibi peritus pſuaſū irì cupim⁹.

Sylla Dict. Pompeio ſtiā priuato caput adapuit & Sylla aſſurrexit. Libros ſub axillis geſtare. ἁ λαμπρῶν. ἐνάγ. Latronus habui. 16. V. Max. 1. 9

Nouns i.e. names are Substantive. wch are things. In speach they have a ord;
Adjective. they are joyned to things.

Substantia est ens p se, sc existens. Stgir.
Συμβεβηκός ἐστιν, ὃ γίγνεται, καὶ ἀπογίγνεται * χωρὶς
τῆς τοῦ ὑποκειμένου φθορᾶς. Arist.

* adest vel abest.

A, or, The before noun sign of a Subst. Thus after sign of a Adject.

AN INTRODVCTION OF THE EYGHT PARTES of Latine Speach.

IN Speach be these eight partes following.

Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, } declined.

Aduerbe, Coniunction, Prepolition, Interiection, } vndeclined.

Of the Noune.

A Noune is the name of a thing, that may be seene felt, heard, or vnderstand: As the name of my hand in Latine is Manus: the name of an house is Domus: the name of gowdnesse is Bonitas.

Of Nounes, some be Substantiues, and some Adiectiues.

A Noune Substantiue is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not an other word to be ioined with him: as Homo, *a man*. And it is declined with one Article: as Hic magister, *a maister*. Or else with two at the most: as Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*.

A Noune Adiectiue is that can not stand by himselfe, but requireth to be ioined with an other word: as Bonus, *Good*: Pulcher, *Faire*. And it is declined either with three Terminations: as Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as Hic, hæc, & hoc fœlix, *Happie*. Hic & hæc leuis, & hoc leue, *Light*.

A Noune Substantiue either is proper to the thing that it betoketh, as Eduardus, is my proper name: or else is common to mo: as Homo is a common name to all men.

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two Numbers, the Singular, and the Plurall. The Singular Number speaketh of one: as Lapis, *a stone*. The plurall number speaketh of mo than one; as Lapides, *Stones*.

Cases

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with fiue cases, Singularly, and Plurally, the Nominatiue, the Genetiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

The Nominatiue case commeth before the Verbe, and answereth to this question, Who, or what: as Magister docet, *The maister teacheth.*

The Genetiue case is knowne by this token Of, and answereth to this question, Whose, or whereof: as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the maister.*

The Datiue case is knowne by this token To, and answereth to this question, To whome, or to what: as Do librum magistro, *I giue a booke to the maister.*

The Accusatiue case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, Whom, or what: as Amo magistrū, *I loue the maister.*

The Vocatiue case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as O magister, *O maister.*

The Ablatiue case is commonly ioined with Prepositions serning to the Ablatiue case: as De magistro, *Of the maister.* Coram magistro, *Before the maister.*

Also In, with, through, for, from, by, or than, after the Comparatiue degree, be signes of the Ablatiue case.

Articles.

ARticles are borowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.

Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc.
Genetiuo huius.
Datiuo huic.
Accusatiuo hunc, hanc, hoc.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo hoc, hac, hoc.

Pluraliter.

Nominatiuo hi, hæ, hæc.
Genetiuo horum, harū, horum.
Datiuo his.
Accusatiuo hos, has, hæc.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo his.

Genders of Nounes.

GEnders of Nounes be seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this Article Hic: as Hic vir, *A man.*

Genitivus fit a Nom.vo A Genit.vo reliqui . Rh. 44

Caussa nascendi duplex, ignis et aqua . Idco ea ī nuptiis ī limina adhibent, q̄ disjūgit hic . & mas ignis, q̄ ibi femina ; aqua femina, q̄ fetus ab ejus humore & eorū junctione sumit Venus . dict. nō q̄ vīcere velit, sed vīcire . var. p. 18 .

Arboribꝰ, imo potiꝰ oībꝰ quæ terra gignat, herbisq; etiā, utriusq; sexū ēē diligentissimis naturæ tradunt . Plin . 13, 4 .

p animab, ut nunc dicendū putant Gramatici. Vitus Amerpachius.

-duab animis suis Cic. Fam. Epist. 14. lib. 14
Mat. 11 *29

Anima*— abus . Taylour
Galla — abus . Erasm.
Asina, Serva, Iserva, Socia -abus. Rhen. 47

The Feminine Gender is declined with this Article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *A woman.*

The Neuter gender is declined with this Article Hoc: as Hoc Saxum, *A stone.*

The Common of two is declined with Hic, and Hæc: as Hic & hæc Parens, *A father or mother.*

The Common of three is declined with Hic, Hæc, & Hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc Foelix, *Happie.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or Hæc: as Hic vel hæc Dies, *a Day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kinds be signified: as Hic passer, *a Sparrow.* Hæc aquila, *an Eagle,* both hée and shée.

The Declensions of Nounes.

There be fiue Declensions of Nounes.

The first is, when the Genetiue and the Dative case singular end in æ diphthong, the Accusatiue in am, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in a. The Nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong, the Genetiue in arum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in as, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is: as in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo hæc musa.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo hæ musæ.*
	Genetiuo huius musæ.		*Genetiuo harum musarum.*
	Datiuo huic musæ.		*Datiuo his musis.*
	Accusatiuo hanc musam.		*Accusatiuo has musas.*
	Vocatiuo ô musa.		*Vocatiuo ô musæ.*
	Ablatiuo ab hac musa.		*Ablatiuo ab his musis.*

Note that Filia, and Nata, do make the Datiue and the Ablatiue plurall in is or in abus. Also Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Datiue and Ablatiue plurall in abus onely.

The second is, when the Genetiue case singular endeth in i, the Datiue in o, the accusatiue in um, the vocatiue for ỳ most part like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in o. The Nominatiue plurall in i, the Genetiue in orum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in os, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is: as in example.

Singu-

Singulariter.	Nominatiuo hic magister.	Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo hi magistri.
	Genetiuo huius magistri.		Genetiuo horum magistrorũ
	Datiuo huic magistro.		Datiuo his magistris.
	Accusatiuo hunc magistrum.		Accusatiuo hos magistros.
	Vocatiuo ô magister.		Vocatiuo ô magistri.
	Ablatiuo ab hoc magistro		Ablatiuo ab his magistris.

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominatiue endeth in us, the Vocatiue shal end in e: as Nominatiuo hic Dominus. Vocatiuo ô Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus.

When the Nominatiue endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocatiue shal end in i: as Nominatiuo hic Georgius, Vocatiuo ô Georgi. Hereunto is added Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

Also these Nounes following, make their Vocatiue in e, or in us: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluuius.

Note also, that all Nounes of the Neuter gender, of what declension soeuer they be, haue the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a: as in example.

Singulariter.	Nominatiuo hoc regnum.	Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo hæc regna.
	Genetiuo huius regni.		Genetiuo horum regnorum.
	Datiuo huic regno.		Datiuo his regnis.
	Accusatiuo hoc regnum.		Accusatiuo hæc regna.
	Vocatiuo ô regnum.		Vocatiuo ô regna.
	Ablatiuo ab hoc regno.		Ablatiuo ab his regnis.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o and be thus declined.

Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Genetiuo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
	Datiuo ambobus, ambabus ambobus.
	Accusatiuo ambos, ambas ambo.
	Vocatiuo ambo, ambæ ambo.
	Ablatiuo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

Likewise Duo

The third, is when the Genetiue case singular endeth in is, the Datiue in i, the Accusatiue most commonly in em, and sometime in im, & sometime in both: the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in e, sometime in i, and sometime both in e, and i. The Nominatiue case plural in es, the Genetiue sometime

in

Caius Cai et per Diæresin Cäi. Farnab. Pompei. trisyl. Rhē. pag. 50.
In vocativis ppriorū in -ius penultima cū Acuto pnuntiari solet: ut Mercūrī — Rhen. 792
Genius o Gēnī.

Epitheta mittunt vocativū in ē, ut Cynthie, Delie, Phœbe.

Saxum naturale, Lapis e rupe Casas. Cornelij Frontonis. 1335

in um, and sometime in ium, the Datiue in bus, the Accusatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in bus: as in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo hic lapis.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo hi lápides.*
	Genetiuo huius lapidis.		*Genetiuo horum lápidum.*
	Datiuo huic lapidi.		*Datiuo his lapidibus.*
	Accusatiuo hunc lapidem.		*Accusatiuo hos lápides.*
	Vocatiuo ô lapis.		*Vocatiuo ô lápides.*
	Ablatiuo ab hoc lapide.		*Ablatiuo ab his lapidibus.*
Singulariter.	*Nominat. hic & hæc parens.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hi & hæ paréntes.*
	Genetiuo huius paréntis.		*Ge. horum & harum paréntū.*
	Datiuo huic parénti.		*Datiuo his paréntibus.*
	Acc. hunc & hanc paréntem.		*Accusat. hos & has paréntes.*
	Vocatiuo ô parens.		*Vocatiuo ô parentes.*
	Abla. ab hoc & hac paréntе.		*Ablatiuo ab his parentibus.*

The fourth, is when the Genetiue case singular endeth in us, the Datiue in ui, the Accusatiue in um, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in u. The Nominatiue plurall in us, the Genetiue in uum, the Datiue in ibus, the Accusatiue in us, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in ibus: as in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo hæc manus.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo hæ manus.*
	Genetiuo huius manus.		*Genetiuo hærum manuum.*
	Datiuo huic manui.		*Datiuo his manibus.*
	Accusatiuo hanc manum.		*Accusatiuo has manus.*
	Vocatiuo ô manus.		*Vocatiuo ô manus.*
	Ablatiuo ab hac manu.		*Ablatiuo ab his manibus.*

The fift, is when the Genetiue and the Datiue case singular doe end in ei, the Accusatiue in em, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in e. The Nominatiue plurall in es, the Genetiue in erum, the Datiue in ebus, the Accusatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in ebus: as in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo hic meridies.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo hi meridies.*
	Genetiuo huius meridiēi.		*Genetiuo horum meridiērum.*
	Datiuo huic meridiēi.		*Datiuo his meridiēbus.*
	Accusatiuo hunc meridiem.		*Accusatiuo hos meridies.*
	Vocatiuo ô meridies.		*Vocatiuo ô meridies.*
	Ablatiuo ab hoc meridie.		*Ablatiuo ab his meridiēbus.*

The

The declining of Adiectiues.

A Noune Adiective of thrée Terminations, is thus declined.

Singulariter.	Nominat. bonus, bona, bonum:	Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo boni, bonæ, bona.
	Genetiuo boni, bonæ, boni.		Ge. bonorum, bonarũ, bonorum.
	Datiuo bono, bonæ, bono.		Datiuo bonis.
	Accu. bonum, bonam, bonum.		Accusati. bonos. bonas. bona.
	Vocatiuo bone, bona, bonum.		Vocatiuo boni, bonæ, bona.
	Ablatiuo. bono, bona, bono.		Ablatiuo bonis.

There are besides these, certaine Nounes adiectiues of an other maner of declining, which make the Genetiue case singular in iüs, and the Datiue in i: which be these that followe, with their compounndes.

Singulariter.	Nominatiuo vnus, vna, vnum.	Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo vni, vnæ, vna.
	Genetiuo vnius.		Ge. vnorum, vnarum, vnorum.
	Datiuo vni.		Datiuo vnis.
	Accus. vnum, vnam, vnum.		Accusatiuo vnos, vnas, vna.
	Vocatiuo vne, vna, vnum.		Vocatiuo vni, vnæ, vna.
	Ablatiuo vno, vna, vno.		Ablatiuo vnis.

Note, that Vnus, a, um, hath not the plurall number, but when it is ioined with a worde that lacketh the singular number: as Vnæ literæ. Vna mœnia.

In like maner be declined, totus, solus, and also vllus, alius, aleer, vter, and neuter, sauing that these fiue last rehearsed, lacke the Uocatiue case.

A Noune Adiective of thrée Articles, is thus declined.

Singulariter.	Nominatiuo hic, hæc, & hoc fælix.	Pluraliter.	Nominatiuo hi & hæ fælices, & hæc fælicia.
	Genetiuo huius fælicis.		Genetiuo horum, harum, & horum fælicium.
	Datiuo huic fælici.		Datiuo his fælicibus.
	Accusatiuo hunc & hanc fælicem, & hoc fælix.		Accusatiuo hos & has fælices, & hæc fælicia.
	Vocatiuo ô fælix.		Vocat. ô fælices, & o fælicia.
	Ablatiuo ab hoc, hac, & hoc fælice, vel fælici.		Ablatiuo ab his fælicibus.

Singula-

A n. adj. of 3 ter. is thus dec. without articles, after y^e —

Alter
Iter rari' plural.
Neuter

Omnis habet plurale sine exceptione. Credo trinas meas accepisse, unas a Pindarisso captas, alteras a Laodicia litteras. Cra, utrasq tuis pueris datas. cic. ad Attic. pag 86. b. Aldus.

Satis una supergue
Vidimus excidia.

Dat. Alij. Plut. mor. p. 977. Prid. Calen. Plin. 11. cap. 37. pag. 280. li. 37.

Unis moribus et nunq mutatis legibq vivere.
cic. & Flac. Bxt. pag. 338

gen. Alterutrius.

A noun adj. of 3 art. & one terminatio is thus dec. with 3 artic. after ye 3^d dec.

A noun adj. of 3 art. & two terminations ûs ûbus dic. after ye 3^d dec.^o with 3 ar.

1. declin.^s

Post hæc ✝ icipiut discere ꝑgruentia Subst.^vi et Adject.^vi
Lud. Vives grā. Linacr.

Πάντων ἀνικτόλαλον κ᷑ ἀηιωδέσταλον, nullū aīal pīde effrēū, et a Societate alienū. Plut. de Soler. aīalū. de crocodilo dict.
Supra quam dici possit foecunda. Mercat. 260.

Sitvra bina loqui. ad Aen. 224 Sub-

Vbi adv^bium multū aut valde positivo additur, ibi Comparativus usurpatur. ut,
Fortuna rebus tuis arridet felicius.
Senectus est natura loquacior. Buchler. Reg. 17
Invidere miseræ: unus ipsarū. Eun. 3.1.
Veri is signa of, ye Superlative, derived fro^m ye Greek περί. ut περικαλλής id καλλίστω vere fair.
Ex maximis raro horum generū et pene divino. Off. p. 167

Wise & borrow Sp. Bluf.

multi plures plurimi. Agroetis 1346

Singularis.	Nomina. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste.	Plurialis.	Nominatiue hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Genetiue huius tristis.		Genetiue horum, harum, & horum tristium.
	Datiue huic tristi.		Datiue his tristibus.
	Accusatiue hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.		Accusatiue hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Vocat. ô tristis, & ô triste.		Vocat. ô tristes, & ô tristia.
	Ablatiue ab hoc, hac, & hoc tristi.		Ablatiue ab his tristibus.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Adiectiues whose signification may increase, or be diminished may forme Comparison.

There be three degrees of Comparison. The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparatiue somewhat exceedeth his Positiue in signification: as Durior, *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius. of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius. of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree: as Durissimus, *Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto ssand simus: as of Duri, durissimus. of Tristi, tristissimus. of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these generall rules are excepted these that followe.

{Bonus, melior, optimus. } {Magnus, maior, maximus.
{Malus, peior, pessimus. } {Paruus, minor, minimus.
Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum.

And if the Positiue end in r, the Superlatiue is formed of the Nominatiue case by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlatiue by changing lis into limus: as Humilis humillimus, similis simillimus, facilis facillimus, gracilis graecillimus, agilis agillimus, docilis docillimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, doe followe the generall rule aforegoing: as Vtilis, vtilissimus.

Also

Although a Noũ well come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus. *Aquæus. Terreus. Vacuus. Idoneus. Gratius. Dubius, ppri.*

Of the Pronoune.

A Pronoune is a part of speach, much like to a Noũe, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

There be sixteene Pronounes: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof feure haue the Vocatiue case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras, and all other lacke the Vocatiue case.

To these may be added their compaundes, Egomet, tute, idem and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is, be Primitiues, so called, for bicause they be not derived of others. And they be also called Demonstratiues, bicause they shew a thing not spoken of before.

a Sui. Farn.

And these fire, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatiues, bicause they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seauen, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Derivatiues, for they be derived of their Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

There belongeth to a Pronoune these fiue things: Numher, Case and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The declensions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first Declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	*Nominatiuo*	*Ego.*
	Genetiuo	*mei.*
	Datiuo	*mihi.*
	Accusatiuo	*me.*
	Vocatiuo	*caret.*
	Ablatiuo	*à me.*
Pluraliter.	*Nominatiuo*	*nos.*
	Genetiuo	*nostrûm vel nostri.*
	Datiuo	*nobis.*
	Accusatiuo	*nos.*
	Vocatiuo	*caret.*
	Ablatiuo	*à nobis.*

Sin-

Vocalis ante, ns, circumscribit Com. et Suff. Rhē. pag. 21.

Propter fastidiū ivnta ī hac parte, ns bis nomen repetat. Cledon. Column. 1902

ex Dorico Jù. H. Steph. præfat. ī Thes. fol. 4.

Habet Suus vocativū, ut sī dicā, Defendite Cæsarē ô amici Sui. Calep. ī voce Sui.
Resp. Sic Heteroclitis sint casus naturâ, quos negat usus.

. for Gre. Gen. 22, 16

And these seven Hic, ille, ipse — vid. prōn. C. Societas hominum ītur ipsos —
Cic. Off. pag. 10.

Quî in ye ablativo masc. & Fem. Sc
excolevit nisi in Compositis, Quicum
& Quivis. Farnab.

Quis a veteribus in Fœminino u
surpatur. Farn.

Neque illarum quisquam.

Eunuch. Act. 2. Sc.

Singulariter.
Nominatiuo Tu.
Genetiuo tui.
Datiuo tibi.
Accusatiuo te.
Vocatiuo ô tu.
Ablatiuo à te.

Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo vos.
Genetiuo vestrûm vel vestri.
Datiuo vobis.
Accusatiuo vos.
Vocatiuo ô vos.
Ablatiuo à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo caret.
Genetiuo sui.
Datiuo sibi.
Accusatiuo se.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo à se.

These are, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, bee of the Seconde declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.
Nominatiuo iste, ista, istud.
Genetiuo istius.
Datiuo istii.
Accusat. istum, istam, istud.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo isto, ista, isto.

Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo isti, istæ, ista.
Gen. istorum, istarum, istorum
Datiuo istis.
Accusatiuo istos, istas, ista.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo istis.

Ille, is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, saving that the Neuter Gender in the Nominatiue case, and in the Accusatiue case singular, maketh Ipsum.
Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc. Genetiuo huius. Datiuo huic: as before in the Noune.

Singulariter.
Nominatiuo is, ea, id.
Genetiuo eius.
Datiuo ei.
Accusat. eum, eam, id.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo eo, ea, eo.

Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo ij, eæ, ea.
Genetiuo eorum, earum, eorû.
Datiuo ijs vel eis.
Accusatiuo eos, eas, ea.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo ijs vel eis.

Singulariter.
Nominatiuo qui, quæ, quod.
Genetiuo cuius.
Datiuo cui.
Accus. quem, quam, quod.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablat. quo, qua, quo vel qui.

Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo qui, quæ, quæ.
Gen. quorum, quarum, quorû.
Datiuo quibus vel queis.
Accusatiuo quos, quas, quæ.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo quibus vel queis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatiues or Indefinitiues. Also Quisquis, is thus declined.

Nominat. { *Quisquis.* / *Quicquid.* } *Accu.* *Quicquid.* *Ablat.* { *Quoquo.* / *Quaqua.* } *Quoquo.*

Where note, that Quid, is alwaies a Substantiue of the Neuter gender.

These fiue, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, be of the third declension, and be declined like Nounes Adiectiues of three terminations, in this wise.

Singulariter.

Nomin. meus, mea, meum.
Genetiuo mei, meæ, mei.
Datiuo meo, meæ, meo.
Accu. meum, meam, meum.
Vocatiuo mi, mea, meum.
Ablatiuo meo, mea, meo.

Pluraliter.

Nominatiuo mei, meæ, mea.
Gen. meorum, mearũ, meorũ.
Datiuo meis.
Accusat. meos, meas, mea.
Vocatiuo mei, meæ, mea.
Ablatiuo meis.

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, suus, vester, sauing that these three last, do lacke the Vocatiue case.

Nostras, vestras, and this Noune Cuias, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.

Nominatiuo hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrâte.
Genetiuo huius nostrâtis.
Datiuo huic nostrâti.
Accus. hunc & hanc nostrâtem, & hoc nostrâte.
Voca. ô nostras & ô nostrâte.
Ablatiuo hoc, hac, & hoc nostrâte vel nostrâti.

Pluraliter.

Nominat. hi & hæ nostrâtes & hæc nostrâtia.
Genetiuo horum, harum, & horum nostrâtium.
Datiuo his nostrâtibus.
Accu. hos & has nostrâtes & hæc nostrâtia.
Vo. ô nostrâtes & ô nostrâtia.
Abla. ab his nostratibus.

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, vestras, and this Noune Cuias, be called Gentiles, because they properlie betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to sects or factions.

A Pronoune hath three Persons.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as Ego, I: Nos, Wee.
The second person is spoken to: as Tu, Thou: Vos, Yee.
And of this person is also euerie Vocatiue case.
The third person is spoken of: as Ille, Hee: Illi, They.

Quis ĕ hæc muliercula? Plaut. Buxtorf. 391

Cujas interrogativum ĕ, significans
cujus nationis, gentis, vel Sectæ ĕ. ut
Cujas ĕ? Stoicus, an Epicureus?

O Scelestum Parmenonem, qui adduxit!
Eunuch. Act. 2. Sc. 4.

E, 33.

*quā ritiuſt omnes.

dict. Depon. quia deponit *paſſiuā ſignifi.nē et particip. tēdus. Calep.

Quæ apud antiquos Communia, nun-
cupantur, quoniam hodie exoluit ſuæ
ſignificatio paſſiua, ad deponentium
claſſem referuntur.

Farnab.

Ὀριστικός. (Poſitivus rectius. Ἀφέρ. - Scal. de cauſ. līg. lat. 5. 114.

Indic.vus īdicat narrat interro-
gat. Dicit etiā Diffinitivus.
Gramaticæ latinæ Autores
Antiqui. Columna 2743.

There are foure modes or manners
of ſignifijng Vinā nō habent. Luc. 2. 3 An īdicative Narrat
Boys. 144

The ſubjunctive is ſomtimes ſet without
a Conjunctione with theſe ſignes May, Can, &c
and then it is Called ye potentiall.

Somtimes with an adverb of wiſhing &
then it is Called ye Optative.

Farnab.

And therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and participles, be of the third person.

Of a Verbe.

A Verbe is a part of Speach, declined with Mode and Tense, and betokeneth doing: as Amo I loue: or suffering: as Amor, I am loued: or being: as Sum, I am.

Of Verbes, such as haue Persons, be called Personals: as Ego amo, Tu amas. and such as haue no persons, be called Impersonalles: as Taedet, It irketh. Oportet, It behoueth.

Of Verbes Personalles there be fiue kinds: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

A Verbe Actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as Amo, I loue: and by putting to r, it may be a Passiue: as Amor.

A Verbe Passiue endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as Amor, I am loued: and by putting awaye r, it may be an Actiue: as Amo.

A Verbe Neuter endeth in o or m, and can not take r, to make him a passiue: as Curro, I runne. Sum, I am. And it is englished sometime actiuely: as Curro, I runne. And sometime passiuelie: as Ægroto, I am sicke.

A Verbe Deponent endeth in r, like a Passiue, and yet in signification is but either actiue: as Loquor verbum, I speake a word, or Neuter: as Glorior, I boast.

A Verbe Commune endeth in r, and in signification is both actiue and passiue: as Osculor te, I kisse thée. Osculor à te, I am kissed of thée.

MOODES.

There be fiue Moodes: the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, & the Infinitiue.

The Indicatiue mode sheweth a reason true or false: as Ego amo, *I loue.* or else asketh a question: as Amas tu? *Doest thou loue?*

The Imperatiue biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Loue thou.*

The Optatiue wisheth or desireth, with these signes, *Would God, I praie God,* or *God grant*: as Vtinam amem, *I praie God I loue,* and hath euermore an Aduerbe of wishing ioined with him.

The Potentiall mode is knowne by these signes, *may, can, might, would, should,* or *ought*: as Amem, *I may or can loue*: without an Aduerbe ioined with him.

The Subiunctiue mode hath euermore some Coniunction ioined with him: as Cùm amarem, *When I loued.* And it is called the Subiunctiue mode, because it dependeth of an other Verbe in the same sentence, either going afore, or comming after: as Cùm amarem eram miser, *When I loued I was a wretch.*

The Infinitiue signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number nor person, nor Nominatiue case before him, and is knowne commonly by this signe *To*: as Amare, *To loue.* Also when two Verbes come togither, without any Nominatiue case betweene them, then the latter shall be the Infinitiue mode: as Cupio discere, *I desire to learne.*

GERVNDES.

There bee moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue mode of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerundes, ending in di, do, and dum: which haue both the actiue and passiue signification: as Amandi, *Of louing,* or *of being loued.* Amando, *In louing,* or *in being loued.* Amandum, *To loue,* or *to be loued.*

SVPINES.

¶ There be also pertaining vnto Verbes two Supines, the one ending in um, which is called the First Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe actiue: as Eo amatum, *I go to loue.* And the other in u, which is called the Latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification Passiue: as Difficilis amatu, *hard to be loued.*

TENSES.

There be fiue Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense.

¶ The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I loue.*

¶ The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, *I loued or did loue.*

¶ The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Haue*: as Amaui, *I haue loued.*

¶ The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as Amaueram, *I had loued.*

¶ The

* — Or indefinita joyned with him as Qui, Quid, qualis, quotus, quorsū, quo &c. Cornw. Etwall ut. Vide quid agas. Farnab.

Priores modi vocant finiti quia certū numerū et psonā definiunt Rher. p 148

Posh Cupio, Curo, Malo, Nolo, Oportet, Volo, participiū prohibiti, loco indefiniti ponas. ut, Est quod paucis vos monitos voluerim. Missas ad amicū literas curavi. Detrimentū tibi allatū nolo. Buchl. 98.

Ver. formantur ab impfecto indicandi mutando -abam vel -ebam in Activo et -abar vel -ebar in depon. in andi- ando- andū vel- endi- endo- endū.

Personalia pfecta et regularia fere ōia, exceptis vbis passivis habent gerundia et supina: impsonalia vo nulla.
Stockwood. Disp. pnavil. p. 225
Exprimūt infinitivo gerūdia. Bxt. cap. 12.

Do in ye active. & Am, is, are in ye passive are signes thereof.

Did in ye active, & was, were. are ye signes.

Be or Been with have, had. shall or will are signes of ye passive.

Oplico.	Domo
Arceo Dir.	Circumstir
Extendo.	Tollo
Furio.	Amicio

Quaeunt. Veneunt. Eunt
Ed Ambiunt.

¶ The Futuretense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *shall* or *will*: as Amabo, *I shall or will loue.*

PERSONS.

There be also in Verbes three Persons in both numbers: as Singulariter, Ego amo, *I loue*: Tu amas, *Thou loueſt*: Ille amat, *He loueth*. Pluraliter. Nos amamus, *We loue*: Vos amatis, *Ye loue*: Illi amant, *They loue.*

CONIVGATIONS.

VErbes haue foure Coniugations, which be knowne after this manner.

The Firſt Coniugation hath ā long before Re and Ris: as Amāre, amāris.

The Second Coniugation hath ē long before Re and Ris: as Docēre, docēris.

The Third Coniugation hath ĕ ſhort before Re and Ris: as Legĕre, legĕris.

The Fourth Coniugation hath ī long before Re and Ris: as Audire, audīris.

Verbes in O, of the foure coniugations be declined after theſe examples.

AMo, amas, amaui, amare: Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum, amatu: Amans, amaturus. *To loue.*

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: Docendi, docendo, docendum: Doctum, doctu: Docens, docturus. *To teach.*

Lego, legis, legi, legere: Legendi, legendo, legendum: Lectum, lectu: Legens, lecturus. *To reade.*

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: Auditum, auditu: Audiens, auditurus. *To heare.*

Indicatiue mode preſent tenſe ſingular.

I loue. Thou loueſt. He loueth. *We loue. Ye loue. They loue.*

AMo, amas, amat. Pluraliter. Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet. Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit. Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit. Audimus, auditis, audiunt

I loued, or did loue.

Preterimperf. tense singular: Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. Pluraliter. bamus, batis, bant.

I haue loued.

Preterperfect tense singular: Amaui, Docui, Legi, Audiui, isti, it. Pluraliter. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.

I had loued.

Preterpluperf. tense singular: Amaueram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiueram, ras, rat. Pluraliter. ramus, ratis, rant.

I shall or will loue.

Future tense: Amabo, Docebo, bis, bit. Pluraliter. bimus, bitis, bunt. Legam, Audiam, es, et. Pluraliter. emus, etis, ent.

	Loue thou.	*Loue he, or let him loue.*		*Loue we, or let vs loue.*	*Loue yee.*	*Loue they, or let them loue.*
Præs. Fut.	Ama,	amet,	Plu. amemus.		amate,	ament,
	Amato.	amato.			amatote.	amanto.
Imperatiue mode præs. tense singular	Doce,	doceat,	Pl. doceamus.		docete,	doceant.
	Docето.	docето.			docetote.	docentor
	Lege,	legat,	Plu. legamus.		legite,	legant.
	Legito.	legito.			legitote.	legunto.
	Audi,	audiat,	Pl. audiamus.		audite,	audiant,
	Audito.	audito.			auditote.	audiunto.

God grant I loue.

Optatiue mode præs. tense sing. Vtinam: Amem, ames, amet. Plur. vtin. amemus, ametis, ament. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. Plur. vtinam amus, atis, ant.

Would God I loued or did loue.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Vtin.: Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, res, ret. Plur. vtinam remus, retis, rent.

Ama

Futurū vbi transitivi, per ejusdē vbi participiū in -dus et verbū Curabo. aut p participiū Præteriti*, et vbū Dabo, fiet. Futurū ē ut audiatis bella — 24. Mat. 6

Tr dottur' ſm' * Si ſi ſit p futur' Off. p. 25. lin. 5.

vet-rus*

Futurū in -dus et verbū Curabo. aut p participiū Præteriti*, et vbū Dabo, fiet. ut, Fe Docendū Curabo. ſi. docebō. Inventū dabo ſi. invenia- *vbis opandi.

Velis 354
Fac dicas, dixeris 353
Diomed.

Μήτις αὐτὸν ἐξετενήσῃ · aut. i ar. ſubj. hūo mō deſcrip. 1 Cor. 16. 11

Futuro Indicativi in imperando utimur. Futuro* itē et perfecto Subjunctivi. Præſenti etiā a quo mutuas ſumit impativus oēs ſuas perſonas.

Nihil temere crediderīs*.

Futurū in ipativū vocāt, 2m in ſpecie futurū Bxt. Farnab. cap. 12.

Impativ' formāt a ſtēm. auferēdo re: ut. Capr
Optatt. Opt. formāt ab ſtem. addēdo m; ut Capr.

pessū ita abire primare.

— ne vitā sic iret ꝓditū. Drex. de Æt. p 128.

An censes me — susceptūrū fuisse — si essem terminaturus. Off. p. 211.
Nunc flectendū erat genu. Erasm. Col. p 29

Subjunctivus haud illyde pro Indicativo ponitur, ut
Hoc velim existimes
Pergratū fecris, si mē in amicitiā tuā receperis. Buchlig. Reg. 103.

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtin.
Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, — *I pray God I haue loued.*
ris, rit. Pluraliter, vtinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Vtin.
Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, — *Would God I had loued.*
ses, set. Plur. vtinam semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam.
Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — *God graunt I loue hereafter.*
ris, rit. Plural. vtinam rîmus, rîtis, rint.

Potentiall mode pres. tense singular
Amem, ames, amet. Pluraliter. amemus, ametis, ament. — *I may or can loue.*
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — as, at. Pluraliter. amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperf. tense singular
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — *I might, would, should, or could loue.*
res, ret. Pluraliter. remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular
Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, — *I might, would, should, or ought to haue loued.*
ris, rit. Pluraliter. rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense singular
Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, — *I might, would, should, or ought to had loued*
ses, set. Pluraliter. semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing.
Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — *I may or can loue hereafter.*
ris, rit. Pluraliter. rîmus, rîtis, rint.

Subiunctiue mode present tense singular

When I loue.

Cum
Amem, ames, amet. Pluraliter. cùm amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — as, at. Pluraliter. cùm amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Cum
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — *When I loued, or did loue.*
res, ret. Pluraliter. cùm remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense sing. Cum
Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim. Audiuerim, — *When I haue loued.*
ris, rit. Plural. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Cum
Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, — *When I had loued.*
ses, set. Plural. cùm semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing. Cum
Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, — *When I shall or will loue.*
ris, rit. Pluraliter. cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitiue mode present, and Preterimperfect tense.

Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, To — Loue. Teach. Reade. Heare. — Preter perf. & Preter pluper. — Amauisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audiuisse, — To haue or had — loued. taught. reade. heard.

Future
Amaturum Docturum Lecturum Auditurum esse, To — loue teach reade heare — hereafter.

Gerundes.
Amandi, of louing. Docendi, of teaching. Legendi, of reading. Audiendi, of hearing. — do, in louing. do, in teaching. do, in reading. do, in hearing. — dum, to loue. dum, to teach. dum, to reade. dum, to heare.

Supines.
Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, To — loue. teach. reade. heare. — Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, To be — loued. taught. reade. heard.

Participle of the Pret. tense.
Amans, louing. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing. — The Participle of ỹ first future tense, — Amaturus, to loue, or about to loue. Docturus, to teach, or about to teach. Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade. Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

Here,

Σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ ἀναισχύντῳ ὄντι. conscio mihi me impudenti esse.
Ἥδοντο δ' οἱ πολλοὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις Ἀντωνίῳ. Plutarch. v. Antonii. Multi
Καταδηλοῖ ἐσι ἀδικεῖν ἡδυπαθεῖν. Manifestum est eum impune agere libidinose. Dio. 603

The preter imperfect tense seames rather to be comprehended under ye preter perfect tense, for we say not for gaudeo quod jam tum amabas. Gaudeo te jam tum amare, ô te amasse.

In vbis reverendi et affectionis ait Sign. diuina, ὁ θαύσας λογισμὸς ἡ διάνοια τίκτουσα. Mens non effert pauca cogitationes. Dion. Hyal. pag. 100.

pri⁹ sup. cū ire facit ifiniti fūt: ut oratū ire
(Diomed.) Prisc. 864

Here, before We decline any Verbes in Or
for supplieng of many tenses, lacking in all such
Verbes, we must learne to decline this Verbe
Sum, in this wise. Sum,es,fui,esse:
futurus. To be.

Indicatiue mode present tense singular.

Preterim-perf.t. sing. SVm, I am. es, est. Pluraliter. sumus, estis, sunt.

SEram, I was. eras, erat. Pluraliter. eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterper-fect.ten.sin. Fui, I haue bene. fuisti, fuit. Pl. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere

Preterplu-perf.t.sing. Fueram. I had bene. fueras, fuerat. Pl. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant

Ero. I shall or will be. eris, erit. Plu.erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperatiue mode present tense singular.

{Sis, / Es, / Esto,} be thou. {Sit, / Esto.} Plu. simus. {Sitis, / Este, / Estote.} {Sine / Sunto.}

Optatiue mode present tense singular, Vtinam

Sim, I pray God I be. sis, sit. Plur. vtinam simus, sitis, sint.

Preterim-perf. tense sing. Vtin. Essem, Would God I were. esses, esset. Plu. vt. essemus, esset essent.

Preterper-fect tense sing. Vtin. Fuerim, I pray God I haue béene. fueris, fuerit. Pluraliter vti fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterplu-perf. tense sing. Vtin. Fuissem, Would God I had béene. fuisses, fuisset. Plur. vtina fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam. Fuero, God graunt I be hereafter. fueris, fuerit. Plural. vtina fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potentiall mode present tense singular.

Preterim-perf.tense singular Sim, I may or can be. sis, sit. Pluraliter, simus, sitis, sint.

Essem, I might or could be. esses, esset. Pl. essemus, essetis, essem

Preterper-fect tense singular Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to haue béene. fueris fuerit. Plur. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterplu-perf.tense singular Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had béene. fuisses fuisset. Pluraliter. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Fuer

Future tense sing. Fuero, I may or can be hereafter. fueris, fuerit. Plural. fuerimus fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue mode present tense singular, Cum

Preterimperf. tense sing. Cum Sim, When I am. sis, sit. Pluraliter. cùm simus, sitis, sint.

Preterperfect tense sing. Cum Essem, When I was. esses, esset. Plur. cùm essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Cum Fuerim, When I haue béene. fueris, fuerit. Plural. cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Future tense sing. Cum Fuissem, When I had béene. fuisses, fuisset. Plur. cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Fuero, When I shall or will bée. fueris, fuerit. Plural. cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue mode present, and Preterimperfect tense

Esse, To be. { Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense } Fuisse, { *To haue or had bene.*

Future tense. Fore, vel Futurum esse, *to be hereafter.*

Verbes in Or, of the foure conjugations be declined after these examples.

Amor, amaris vel amare: amatus sum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. to be loued.
Doceor, doceris vel docere: doctus sum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. to be taught
Legor, legeris vel legere: lectus sum vel fui, legi: Lectus, legendus. to be reade.
Audior, audiris vel audire: auditus sum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. to be heard.

Indicatiue mode Present tense singular.

Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur. } *I am loued.*
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur, } Pluraliter. mur, mini, tur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, } *I was loued.* baris vel bare, batur. Pl. bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preter

Preterperfect tense singular

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I haue bene loued.* — sum vel fui, — tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit Plural. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplu-perf. tense singular

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I had bene loued.* — eram vel fueram, — tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense sing.

Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar, — *I shall or will be loued.* — beris vel bere, itur. Plu. bimur, bimini, buntur. — eris vel ere, etur. Plura. emur, emini, entur.

Imperatiue mode

	Be thou loued.	*Let him be loued.*	*Let vs be loued.*	*Be ye loued.*	*Let them be loued.*
Present tense singular	Amare,	ametur,	Plu. amemur.	amamini,	amentur,
	Amator,	amator.		amaminor.	amantor.
	Docere,	doceatur,	Pl. doceamur.	docemini,	doceantur,
	Docetor,	docetor.		doceminor.	docentor.
	Legere,	legatur,	Pl. Legamur.	legimini,	legantur,
	Legitor.	legitor.		legiminor.	leguntor.
	Audire,	audiatur,	Pl. audiamur.	audimini,	audiantur,
	Auditor.	auditor.		audiminor.	audiuntor.

Optatiue mode present tense singular.

God graunt I be loued.

Vtinam — Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar — aris vel are, atur. Plur. vtin. amur, amini, antur. — eris vel ere, etur. Plu. vtin. emur, emini, entur.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Vtin.

Would God I were loued.

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer — reris vel rere, retur. Plu. vtin. remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense sing. Vtin.

I pray God I haue bene loued.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Pluraliter vtinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter-

Preterplu-perf. tense sing. Vtin.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *Would God I had bene loued.*
essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Plura. vtinam ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *God graunt I be loued hereafter.*
ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plu. vtinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potentiall moode present tense singular.

I may or can be loued.

Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Pluraliter. emur, emini, entur.

Docear, Legar, Audiar, — aris vel are, atur. Plu. amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperf. tense singular

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, — *I would, should, or ought to be loued.*
reris vel rere, retur. Pluraliter remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I would, should, or ought to haue bene loued.*
sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Pluraliter ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-perf. tense, singular

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I would, should, or ought to had bene loued.*
essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Pluraliter ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing.

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus — *I may or can be loued hereafter.*
ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Pluraliter ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subiunctiue moode present tense singular.

When I am loued.

Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cùm emur, emini, entur.

Cùm Docear, Legar, Audiar, — aris vel are, atur. Plur. cùm amur, amini, antur.

Preter

Inf. p̄s. Firiari . p̄t. & p̄s. Firatū ĩĩ, vel fuisse fut. Fir. fore vel futurū ĕĕ
cic. F. Epist. 16. lib. 12.

Bipartitū esse vel abire. Mercat. 262.

Quare etiā legationes rejectū iri puto . cic. ad Attic. lib. 8p. 13 al. 15.
Arbitrantur se beneficos visum iri — Off. 20.

Preterim-perf. tense sing. Cum

Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *When I was loued.* reris vel rere, retur. Plur. cùm remur, remini, rentur.

Preterper-fect tense sing. Cum

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus *When I haue bene loued.* sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Pluraliter. cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-perf. tense sing. Cum

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus *When I had bene loued.* essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Pluraliter. cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing, Cum

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus *When I shall or will be loued.* ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Pluraliter. cùm ti erimus vel fuerîmus, ti eritis vel fuerîtis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitiue mode prel. and Preterim-perf. tense

Amari, *To be loued.* Doceri, *To be taught.* Legi, *To be reade.* Audiri, *To be heard.* Preter. & Preterplu. perfect. Amatum Doctum Lectum Auditum *To haue or had bene loued* esse vel fuisse.

pr. Supi.

Future tense

Amatum iri vel amandum esse. Doctum iri vel docendum esse. Lectum iri vel legendum esse. Auditum iri vel audiendum esse. *To be* *Loued* *Taught* *Reade* *Heard* *hereafter.*

A participie of the pret. tense

Amatus, *Loued.* Doctus, *Taught.* Lectus, *Reade.* Auditus *Heard.* A participle of the Future in dus. Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, *To be* *loued.* *taught.* *reade.* *heard*

Possum, potes, potui, posse: potens. To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens. To will or to be willing.

Nolo, nonuis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens. To nill, or to be vnwilling.

Malo, mauis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens. To haue leifer, or to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum,

esum,

esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esuras. To eate.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus. To be made or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: Latum, latu: ferens, laturus. To beare or suffer.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: Latus, ferendus. To be borne or suffered.

Indicatiue mode Present tense singular.

Possum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonuis, nonuult.
Malo, mauis, mauult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel re, tur.

Pluraliter.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonuultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mauultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterim perf. tens singular

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. Plur. bamur, bamini, bantur.

as, at. Pluraliter. amus, atis, ant.

Preterperfect tense singular

Potui,
Volui,
Nolui,
Malui,
Edi,
Tuli,

isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.

Factus
Latus

sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. Pluraliter ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperf. tense singular

Potueram,
Volueram,
Nolueram,
Malueram,
Ederam,
Tuleram,

ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus
Latus

eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. Plural. ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future

Genialiter estur, large bibitur. Prix 2.60

Si ita ẽẽ, vos jã judicum potueritis.
Cujus difficultas potuerimꝰ dicere laudes.
Prob. Eun.
Ex. Smart.

Quoniã idfieri, q̃ vis, nõ potest: velis id q̃ possit. Andr.

x vid. Sosip. 231

Fac̃ possis, velis, malis. Diomed. 154

queo, nequeo want yᵉ Gramp. Farn. pag. 11

Potero, poteris, poterit. Plur. érimus, éritis, erint.

Future tense sing. Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et. Plur. emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, ferêtur. Plur. feremur, remini, rentur.

~~Possum, Volo, Malo, hanc nonc Imperatiue mode.~~

Imperatiue mode present tense.

Possum Volo Malo

Noli, Nolito. Pluraliter. Nolite. Nolitote.

Singular
- Es, Esto, Ede, edito. — Edat, Esto, Edito.
- Fito tu, — Fiat, Fito.
- Fer, Ferto. — Ferat, Ferto.
- Ferre, Fertor. — Feratur, Fertor.

Pluraliter.
- Edamus. — Edite, este, estote, editote. — edant, edunto.
- Fiamus. — Fite, Fitote. — Fiant, Fiunto.
- Feramus. — Ferte, Fertote. — Ferant, Ferunto.
- Feramur. — Ferimini, feriminor. — Ferantur, Feruntor.

Optatiue mode present tense singular.

Vtinam
- Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. Plur. vtinam imus, itis, int.
- Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. Pluraliter. vtinam amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, feraris vel ferare, feratur. Plur. vtinam amur, amini, antur.

Preterim. perf. tense sing. Vtin.
- Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. Pluralit. vtin. emus, etis, ent.
- Ferrer, ferrêris vel rêre, rêtur. Plur. vt. remur, remini, rentur

Preter-perfect tense sing. Vtin.
- Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. Plur. vt. rimus, ritis, rint.
- Factus, Latus — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. Plurali. vtinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preter

Pzeter-pluperfect tense sing. Vtinam.

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. Pl. vtin. semus, setis, sent.

Factus / Latus { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Plu. vt. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam.

Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, Maluero, Edero, Tulero, ris, rit. Plur. vt. rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus / Latus { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plur. vtin. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode be formed like the Optatiue in voice, and doe differ onely in signification and signe of the mode.

Infinitiue mode present tense, & preterimperfect tense.

Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri,

Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense

Potuisse, Voluisse, Noluisse, Maluisse, Edisse, Tulisse, future Esurũ esse. laturũ esse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense. Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo, make ibam and Quibam, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, and ibo and Quibo in the Future tense, and in all other modes and tenses are varied like Verbes in o, of the fourth coniugation, saving that they make their Gerundes, Eundi, eundo, eundum, Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the preterperfect.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mode, the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense of the Optatiue mode, the Potentiall mode, and the Subiunctiue mode: the preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitiue mode: as of Amaui, are formed: Amaueram, amauerim, amauero, by chaunging i, into e short; as Amauissem, amauisse, keeping i, still.

Imper.

Ambio ę ōio regulare. Rhen. 241.

Quro ut nrq. carēt īpativo, gerūdio et particiꝑ. Præsenti pag. 242.

vid. D. iiij.

*Iens ī Pompianē ōrne manè hæc scripsi. 2 Attic. 4. 9

Nequiens nequientis vid. Martī. Nequitū. Red.

Quītus. Nequītur. Antiq.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Vtinam.

Potuissem, Maluissem,
Voluissem, Edissem, ses, set. Pl. vtin. semus, setis, sent.
Noluissem, Tulissem,

Factus, Latus { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. Plu. vt. ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense sing. Vtinam.

Potuero, Maluero,
Voluero, Edero, ris, rit. Plur. vt. rimus, ritis, rint.
Noluero, Tulero,

Factus, Latus { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. Plur. vtin. ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue mode be formed like the Optatiue in voice, and doe differ onely in signification and signe of the mode.

Infinitiue mode present tense, & preterimperfect tense.

Posse,	Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense	Potuisse,
Velle,		Voluisse,
Nolle,		Noluisse,
Malle		Maluisse,
Edere vel esse,		Edisse, future Esurũ esse.
Ferre,		Tulisse, future laturũ esse.
Fieri, Ferri,	———	Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense. Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo, make ibam and Quibam, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, and ibo and Quibo in the Future tense, and in all other modes and tenses are varied like Verbes in o, of the fourth coniugation, sauing that they make their Gerundes, Eundi, eundo, eundum, Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the preterperfect.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue mode, be formed the preterpluperfect tense of the same mode, the preterperfect tense, the preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense of the Optatiue mode, the Potentiall mode, and the Subiunctiue mode: the preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitiue mode: as of Amaui, are formed: Amaueram, amauerim, amauero, by changing i, into e short: as Amauissem, amauisse, keeping i, still.

Impere

Ambio ẽ ōio regulare. Rhen. 241

Quso ut nrq. carẽt īpativo, gerūdio et particiꝑ. Præsenti pag. 242.

vid. D. iiij.

*Iens ī Pompianũ ōne manè hæc scripsi. ad Attic. 4. 9

Nequiens nequiēlis vid. Martī. Nequitũ. Red.

Quītus. Nequītur. Antiq.

Impsonalia Supinis & vocib⁹ Gerūdii carent. D.3.b
1

albicās whitiſh: Gir. Herb. p 1576. rubēs reddiſh. – 7

Nō ſat particip. analogica pariturus, ſonaturus, arguiturus, luiturus, eruiturus, nō-
ſciturus — Stockwood. Diſp. Puril. pag. 219.

Morior supī. moritū. Priſc. col. 880.

Impersonalls be declined throughout all Moodes and Tenses, in the voyce of the third person singular onely: as Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c. *Impersonalls.*

And they haue commonly before their English this signe *It*: as It delighteth, Delectat. It becommeth not, Non decet.

Of the Participle.

A Participle is a part of speech, deriued of a Uerbe, and taketh part of a Noune, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Uerbe, as tense and signification, and part of both, as Number, and Figure.

There be foure kindes of Participles: one of the Present tense, an other of the Preter tense, and one of the Future in rus, and an other of the Future in dus. *4 kindes of participles.*

A Participle of the Present tense, hath his Englishe ending in ing: as *Louing*. And his Latine in ans or ens: as Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue moode, by chaunging the last sillable into ns: as Amabam, amans, Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram potens. *Present tense.*

A Participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth to doe, like the Infinitiue moode of the actiue voice: as Amaturus, *To loue*, or *about to loue*. And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to rus: as Doctu, Doctúrus. *Future. 1.*

A Participle of the Preter tense, hath his English ending in d, t, or n: as *loued, taught, slaine*, and his Latine in tus, sus, xus: as Amatús, visus, nexus: and one in üus: as Mortuus, and it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to s, as Lectu, lectus, except Mortuus. *Preter tense.*

A Mortuus vel morit? Priscianus.

A Participle of the Future in Dus, betokeneth to suffer like the Infinitiue moode of the passiue voice: as Amandus, *To be loued*. And it is formed of the Genetiue case of the Participle of the Present tense, by chaunging tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus. Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to haue the signification of the Present tense: as Legendis veteribus profecis; *In reading olde authours thou doest profite.* *Future. 2.*

Of an Actiue comm. 2.

Of a verbe Actiue, and of a Verbe Neuter, which hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and an other of the Future in Rus: as of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus, of Curro, currens, cursurus.

Of a Passiue. 2.

Of a verbe Passiue, whose Actiue hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Preter tense, and an other of the Future in dus: as of Amor, commeth amatus, amandus.

Of a Deponens. 3.

Of a verbe Deponent commeth three Participles, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, & an other of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior commeth auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And the verbe Deponent do gouern an accusatiue case after him it may forme also a Participle in Dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a Commune. 4.

Of a verbe Commune commeth foure Participles: as of Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Participles like Adiectiues.

Participles of the Present tense, be declined like Noumes adiectiues of three Articles: as Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc amans, Genetiuo huius amantis. Datiuo huic amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses, be declined like noumes Adiectiues of three diuers endinges: as Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum, amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of the Aduerbe.

AN Aduerbe is a part of Speach ioyned to the Uerbes, to declare their signification.

Aduerbes some be of time: as Hodie, cras, heri perindie olim aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as Vbi, ibi hîc, istîc, illîc, intus, foris.
- Number: as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.
- Asking or doubting: as Cur, quare, vnde, quorsum, num, nunquid?
- Calling: as Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.
- Denieng: as Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as Pol, ædipol, hercle, medius fidius.
- Exhorting: as Eia, agè, agitè, agédum.

Some

Sunt qua a passivis significant active, ut. Circumspectus. Consideratus. Falsus. Dissertus. Profusus.

Quaeda etiã a neutris. Tantus. Cautus. Cautus. Furnab.

Advbs pleasr bõ better than vbs. Andr. I. pr. 268

Adv. ẽ ps oratis q̃ ꝓpsita vbo signifẽ ijs ipsis alijs explanat. Comminianus vid. Sosip. Charisiñ.

– xtẽdie, nudiustertiꝰ –

Pro advbijs Primo Secundo Tertio Ponantur Primũ Deinde, Adhuc tũ tertiũ, Postremo Denig. ut Deus primum nobis diligendꝰ ẽ, deinde patria, postea parentes, Postremo amici. Buchl. rg. 110

Nunquando
A

Dictiones negativa ꝑ verbũ nego, sic variantur. Non, nihil, nullus
ut. Amicitiã nihil dulcius. Amicitiã quicquã dubiũ ẽẽ negamus.
Ἄνε νῦν οἱ δέοντες. Jã. 4. 13. Buchler. Rg. 109

Soli Sunt et Diosidio. Alex. l. 2 c. 22. et lib. 5 Cap. 10.

Blandiendi.

* Vocis cjūgūt, disjūgūt sensū. Full Mixt ctēpl. 2

Some be of
- Flattering: as Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as Ne.
- Wishing: as Vtinam, si, ô si, ô.
- Gathering together: as Simul, vnà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
- Parting: as Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of
- Choosing: as Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finished: as Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- Shewing: as En, ecce.
- Doubting: as Forsan, forsitan, fortasis, fortasse.
- Chaunce: as Fortè, fortuitò.

Some be of
- Likenesse: as Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Qualitie: as Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter,
- Quantitie: as Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certaine Aduerbes be compared: as Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè,

Also these voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not hauing any casuall word to serue vnto, ioined with them, be not Prepositions, but are chaunged into Aduerbes: as Qui antè non cauet, pòst dolebit, He that beware th not afore, shall be sorie afterward. Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare inhonestum est, In presence to commend one, and behinde the backe to dispraise, is an vnhonest poynt.

Of a Coniunction.

A Coniunction is a parte of speache, that ioyneth wordes and sentences togither.

Of Coniunctions, some be Copulatiues: as Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be Disiunctiues: as Aut, ve, vel, seu, siue.

Some be Discretiues: as Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.

Some be
- Causals: as Nam, námque, enim, etenim, quia, vt, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.
- Conditionals: as Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodo.
- Exceptiues: as Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- Interrogatiues: as Ne, an, vtrùm, nécne, ánne, nónne.
- Illatiues: as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.
- Aduersatiues: as Etsi, quanquam, quamuis, licèt, estò.
- Reddditiues to the same: as Tamen, attamen.
- Electiues: as Quàm, ac, atque.
- Diminitiues, as Saltem, vel.

Of a Præposition.

A Preposition is a part of speache most commonly set before other partes, eyther in Apposition, as Ad patrem: or else in Composition, as Indoctus.

These Præpositions following, serue to the Accusatiue case.

Ad, To.
Apud, at.
Ante before.
Aduersus, } against.
Aduersum, }
Cis, } on this side.
Citra. }

Circũ, } about.
Circa, }
Contra, against.
Erga, towardes.
Extra, without.
Intra, within.
Inter, betweene.
Infra, beneath.
Iuxta, beside or nigh to.
Ob, for.
Ponè, behinde.
Per, by or through.
Prope, nigh.
Propter, for.
Secundùm, } after.
Post, }
Trans, on ỳ further side
Vltra beyond.
Præter, beside.
Supra aboue.
Cerciter, about.
Vsque, vntill.
Secus, by.
Versus, towardes.
Penes, in the power.

Where note, that Versus, is set after his casuall worde: as Londinum versus, Towardes London. And likewise may Penes be set also.

These Præpositions following, serue to the Ablatiue case.

Id quod in causa est, vel Id quod est. saepe efferuntur loco conjunctionis causalis. ut, Boni repulsam patiuntur, id quod in causa est, car non magno studio virtus ipsa colatur. Buchler. reg. 7.

Aliquid antecedens in hoc sensu adjungendo supponitur. ut, non est cur timeas. Habes ubi offendas patientiam.

ditionales. Exceptivae.

ἐπὶ τάδε* τῶν ὀρῶν vel ὑπὲρ τῶν. Cis citra montis fluvium

ἐπέκεινα τῶν Ἄλπεων Κελτική. Gallia Transalpina. ibid.

* Regit genitivum loci, aut ad plurimum fluvij vel montis. reg. 3.

- huic bono stra sperst. Eū. 2.3.

et socio | τ-ſ῾ τῆσδε τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἐ. νῦ. Adv6.

Præsentia & Coram apud authores Caseri
us, præsentia testibus
Barnab.

making mirth. Some are of one bidding merry. Int.ns Exu.is as — Sorrowing — Dise. Int.
Exclaming — of one bidding Silence. Interj.is Sil.um Injung.is as —

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum with.
Coram, before, or in presence.
Clam, priuily.
De, } of or fro.
E, }
Ex, }
Pro, for
Præ, before, or in comparison
Palam, openly.
Sine, } without.
Absque, }
Tenus, vntill, or vp to.

Where note, that if the casuall word ioyned with Tenus, be the plurall number, it shalbe put in the genetiue case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the eares, Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also, that the voyces of Prepositions, being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbes as is aforesayd in the Aduerbe. Qui nã caret &c.

These Prepositions following, serue to both cases.

In, with this signe *To*, to the Accusatiue case: as, In vrbem, Into the Citie. In, without this signe *To*: to the Ablatiue case: as In te spes est, My hope is in thee.
Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the Iudge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon greene leaues.
Subter terram, Under ẏ earth. Subter aquis, Under the water.

Of an Interiection.

AN Interiection is a parte of speach which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voyce. Some are of mirth: as, Euax, vah.

Some are of
- Sorowe: as Heu, hei. Dread: as Atat.
- Maruelling: as Papè. Disdaining: as hem, vah.
- Shunning: as Apagè. Praising, as Euge.
- Scorning: as Hui.
- Exclamation: as Proh Deũ atq; hominũ fidem.
- Cursing: as Væ malum. Laughing: as Ha ha he.
- Calling: as Eo, oh, io.
- Silence: as Au. And such others.

THE CONCORDES
of Latine Speach.

FOr the due ioyning of wordes in construction, it is to bee vnderstanded, that in Latine speache there be three Concordes. The first, betweene the Nominatiue case and the Uerbe. The second betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue. The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

The first Concord.

WHen an English is giuen to be made in Latine, looke out ỳ principall Uerbe. If there be moe verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the principall Uerbe, except it be the Infinitiue moode, or haue before it a Relatiue: as, *that, whom, which*, or a Coniunction: as Vt, *That*. Cùm, *When*. Si, *If*. and such others.

When ye haue found the Uerbe, aske this question, *who*, or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominatiue case to the Uerbe, except it be a Uerbe Impersonal which will haue no Nominatiue case. And the Nominatiue case shall in making and construing Latine, be set before the Uerbe, except a question be asked, and then the Nominatiue case is set after the Uerbe, or after the signe of the Uerbe: as, Amas tu? Louest thou? Venit ne Rex? Doth the king come?

Likewise, if the Uerbe be of the Imparatiue moode: as Ama tu, Loue thou. Amato ille, Let him loue.

And sometime when this signe *it* or *there*, commeth before the English of the Uerbe: as, Est liber meus, It is my booke. Venit ad me quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall worde which commeth next after the Uerbe, and answereth to this question *whome* or *what*, made by the Uerbe, shall commonly be the Accusatiue case. Except the Uerbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed with all: as, Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcaribus indigeas. If thou couet to please thy Maister, vse diligence, and be not so slacke that thou shalt neede spurres.

vid. Rhin. pag. 541. De ordine structionis.

Nigra lanarum nullum colorem bibunt. Plin. Canum degenerans canum dam sub alvum trahunt. Hellenismi sunt. Farnab.

φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Tonat. pluit, ningit viz. Dies lucescit, scil. Aer. Dieſcit. tempus.

σοφία ἡ κατὰ τὸν διάφορον. Bu. 126.

Verbum aut participium cum ſubſtantivo ſuppoſito ſive convenient. Quod et Relativo, qui, obſervavit.

A Uerbe Personall agreeth with his Nominatiue case in number and Person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, The Maister readeth and ye regard not.

Where note, that the first Person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Many Nominatiue cases singular, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue a Uerbe plurall, which Uerbe plural shal agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy person: as, Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safegard. Tu & pater periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in ieopardie. Pater & præceptor accersunt te, Thy father and thy maister haue sent for thee.

Rare vsed a vnto Plurall Farnab.

When a Uerbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, the Uerbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person: as, Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, The falling out of louers is a renewing of loue. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? For what remaineth sauing onely praiers? Pectora percussit, pectus quoq; robora fiunt, She stroke her brest, & her brest turned into Oke also. Here note also that sometime the Infinitiue moode of a Uerbe, or else a whole clause afore going, or els some member of a sentence, may be the nominatiue case to the Uerbe: as, Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum est, To rise betime in the morning, is the moste wholesome thing in the world. Multum scire, vita iucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or) sweetest life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye haue an Adiectiue, aske this question, *who* or *what*, and the worde that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

The Adiectiue, whether it be a Nowne, Pronoune, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in case, gender, and number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir, This man. Meus herus est, It is my Maister.

Where note, that the Masculine Gender is more worthie then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthie then the Neuter.

Many Substantiues singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue an Adiectiue plurall, which Adiectiue shal agree with the substantiue of the most worthie Gender: as, Rex & Regina beati, The king and the Quene are blessed.

The third Concord.

WHen ye haue a Relatiue, aske this question, *who*, or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a worde that goeth before the Realatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as, Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise, that speaketh few things, or words.

Sometime a Relatiue hath for his Antecedent ỹ whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the Neuter gender & singular number: as, In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primũ, I came in season, which is ỹ chiefest thing of all.

But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relatiue shalbe put in the plurall number: as, Tu multum dormis, & sæpè potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much and drinkest often, which both thinges are naught for the body.

When this English *That*, may be turned into this English *Which*, it is a Relatiue, otherwise it is a Coniunction, which in Latine is called quod or vt: and in Latine making it may elegantly be put away, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Uerbe into the Infinitiue moode: as, Gaudeo quòd tu benè vales: Gaudeo te benè valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Iubeo vt tu abeas: Iubeo te abire. I bid that thou goe hence.

Many Antecedents singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue betweene them, will haue a Relatiue plurall, which Relatiue shall agree with the Antecedent of the moste worthie Gender: as, Imperium & dignitas quæ petiisti, The rule and dignitie which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to haue life, the Neuter gender is most worthie, yea and in such case, though the Substantiues or Ante-

Ἀδελφῷ ἢ ἀδελφῇ γυναικί. Jac. 2. 15.

Relativū antecedenti præpositū cōsentit cū eo gen. num. et Casu, uti adjectiva.

Cleopatra ē antecedens inclusa in voce monstrū.

— datur ut Caterua
Fatale monstrū; quæ generosius
Perire quærens. Od. 37. lib. 1. Sic Ovid
fab. i. lib. 13. — Non te Pæantia proles. Qui nūc ut memorant
Antecedens Aliquis, sæpe omittitur, ut, Est
qui te alloqui cupit. Sunt qui contra sentiunt.

Θέλεις οὖν ἀπολυθῆναι σοὶ τὰ ὑμέτερα σύντα. Matt. 13.

Post vbā Iubeo, Facio, Licet, Malo, Nescio ē Nolo Nuncio, Oportet, Peto, Prior Provideo, Reliquū ē Rogo, Sino Suadeo, Vola &c. vbū subjunctivū omitto quid vel ut Collocatur, ut

Pacē Colamus oportet. Fac me Sēp amet.
Buchler. 83

Hic infinitivus significat τέλος finem vel causā actionis seu gaudij. Interdū significat ἕρμα 11. Spem vel eventū actionis; ut λέγω ἀπολυθῆναι 11. ὅτι ἀπολυθήσομαι. Bu. 177.

Περὶ τοῦτο ποιούμεθα τὰς παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας, καὶ κάλιστα ὀργιζόμεθα τοῖς ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἐξαμαρτάνουσι. Isoc. ad. Bu. 126.

Ὄνυχες καὶ σμάραγδοι ἃ φέρουσιν Ἀμυσώνιοι.
Λύπη καὶ φόβῳ δαίνοντα τὴν ψυχήν. ad Sam. 126.
Ἀμβυνατηνοὶ καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἐστιν
ἀγεννία. ibid.

Quandoque
φόβῳ καὶ ἐλπίδι ἄγχω πεπτόμενοι.
Θερσύτης καὶ δηλήμα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐν-
αντίαι. ibid.

τοῦτο, τῷ. vel
τῷ. adsit. vig. 32.

Hic qui. vel. Is qui, Elegantius adjungà
do quæ Talis Qualis. vel,
Non is est qui contemnere debeas.
Buchleri. Reg. 31

cedents be of the Maſculine, or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adiectiue or Relatiue be put in the Neuter Gender: as Arcus & calami ſunt bona, The bow and arrowes be good: Arcus & calami quæ fregiſti, The bowe and arrowes which thou haſt broken.

The caſe of the Relatiue.

WHen there commeth no Nominatiue caſe betweene the Relatiue and the Uerbe, the Relatiue ſhall be the Nominatiue caſe to the Uerbe: as, Miſer eſt qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that Perſon, which is in loue with money.

But when there commeth a Nominatiue caſe betweene the Relatiue and the Uerbe, the Relatiue ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Uerbe will haue after him: as Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happie is he, whom other mens harmes doe make to beware.

As the Relatiue may be the Nominatiue caſe to the Uerbe, ſo it may be the Subſtantiue to the Adiectiue that is ioyned with him, or that commeth after him: as, Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium eſt ſordidiſsimum, Wilt not thou loue riches, which to doe is the moſt beggerly thing in the world.

Nounes interrogatiues and indefinites followe ỹ rule of the Relatiue: as Quis, vter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the Uerbe, like as the Relatiue doth: as, Hei mihi qualis erat, talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

Yet here is to be vnderſtanded and noted, that the Relatiue is not alwayes gouerned of the Uerbe that he commeth before, but ſomtime of the Infinitiue moode that commeth after the Uerbe: as, Quibus voluiſti me gratias agere, egi, What perſons thou willeſt me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as, Quibus rebus adductus feciſti? With what thinges mooued diddeſt thou it?

Sometime of the Gerunde: as, Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus, which things at this preſent is no time to tell.

Sometime of a Prepoſition ſet before him: as, Quem in locum deducta res ſit, vides, Unto what ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the Subſtantiue that he doth accord with: as, Senties qui vir ſiem, Thou ſhalt perceiue what a fellowe I am,

Albeit in this maner speaking, Qui, is an Indefinite, and not a Relatiue.

Sometime of a Noune Partitiue or Distributiue: as, Quarum rerum vtram minus velim, non facilè possum existimare, Of the which two things, whether I would with lesse will haue, I cannot easily esteeme.

Sometime it is put in the Genetiue case, by reason of a substantiue comming next after him: as, Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc incipis, I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise gouerned of a Noune substantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, All thinges shall be giuen thee, which thou hast neede of.

Sometime of an Aduerbe: as, Cui vtrùm obuiàm procedam nondum statui, Whom whether I will goe to meet with, I haue not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablatiue case with this signe *then*, and is gouerned of the Comparatiue degree comming after him: as, Vtere vertute, qua nihil est melius, Vse vertue, then the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the Ablatiue case absolute: as Quantus erat Iulius Cæsar, quo imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingressi sunt? Howe worthy a man was Julius Cesar, vnder whose conduct, the Romanes first entered into Britaine?

Also when it signifieth an instrument, wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in ꝑ Ablatiue case: as, Ferrũ habuit quo se occideret, He had a knife, wherwith he would haue slayne himself.

When a Relatiue cõmeth betweene two substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, Auis, quæ passer appellatur: or, Auis, qui passer appellatur, The birde which is called a sparrowe. Yea though the Substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as, Est ne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we doe call Parise? Or els, Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios, dicimus?

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

WHen two Substantiues come together, betokening diuers things, the latter shal be the Genetiue case: as, Facundia

Logica vocabulū nūq substantivè, sd tm adjectivè apud Aristotelē legitur usurpatum. Crusius. pag. 4

Grāmatica, Rhetorica, Dialectica, Logica, Physica vel plur. vel singulari usurpantur. Musicā eruditg. Rhetoricē doctg. Physicē ignarus.

Aprina, Bubula, Ferina, Leporina, Ovilla, Suilla, Vervecina, et adjectiva alia in genere substantivi, vel substantiva usurpantur. Sit mortalis, presens, nominativus Buchler. 79

Amicus vel Familiaris in p nomine sæpe subintelligitur ut, Sta ad tuos Sericos, ut me tuū esse sciant. Bu. 30

Adjectivū notans laudē vel vituperiū, in Subst. antivū mutatur. ut, Vir facundg vel mirā facundiā. Homo turpis vel summā turpitudine. Vir eruditus vel optimā eruditione. Inhumanus vel nullā humanitate.

vel absq copulâ Τριακόσια τρεῖς.

Τρεῖς καὶ τριακόσια. Bu. pag. 125

Τρεῖς καὶ τριακόσια. Εκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι. Πόλεις ὤκησαν τὴν Ἰταλίαν πάλαι ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐννενήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν πρὸς ταῖς χιλίαις. Al. 9, 16

Sic scribimus 21 dicimus one & twenty. *

Numerale ming majori præponitur *, ut Quatuor et viginti. Post Centū, Contra. ut, Centū et Septē implevit annos.

Duo talenta cū dimidio Græce sonat.

Τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.

Quatuor drachmæ cū dimidiâ.

Τέτρωβολον ἡμιδραχμον.

Quinta semidrachma.

virgil. Cap. 3. pl. 2.

Conjunctio utrobiq aliquoties Omittitur. ut Septimo quinquagesimo die rem confici. Stadia Centū viginti. Buchler. Pag. 16.

eundia Ciceronis, The eloquẽce of Cicero. Opus Virgilij, The worke of Virgil. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shalbe put both in one case: as, Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, my father being a man, loueth me a childe.

When the English of this word Res, is put with an Adiectiue, ye may put away Res, and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, like a Substantiue: as, Multa me impedierunt, Many thinges haue letted me. And being so put, it may be the substantiue to an Adiectiue: as, Pauca his similia, A few thinges like vnto these. Nonnulla huiusmodi, many thinges of like sort.

An Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, put alone without a substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, and may haue a Genitiue case after him, as if it were a substantiue: as, Multũ lucri, Much gain. Quantũ negotij? How much businesse? Id operis, That worke.

A substantiue

~~The Ablatiue~~ importing ~~inbument~~ of any qualitie or propertie, to the prayse or dispraise of a thing, comming after a Noune substantiue, or a Verbe substantiue, ~~it~~ may be put in the Ablatiue case, or in the Genetiue: as, Puer bona indole: or, Puer bonæ indolis, A childe of a good towardnesse. Puer boni ingenij: or, Puer bono ingenio, A childe of a good witte.

Opus and vsus, when they be Latine for neede, require an Ablatiue case: as, Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I haue neede of thy iudgement. Viginti minis vsus est filio, My sonne hath neede of twentie pounds.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genetiue case.

ADiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such like require a Genetiue case: as, Cupidus auri, Couetous of mony. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens animi, Bold of heart. Dubius mentis, Doubtful of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindefull of that is past. Reus furti, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues, and certaine Interrogatiues, with certaine Nounes of number, require a Genetiue case: as, Aliquis, vter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, vnus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogatiue: as, Vnus, duo, tres: Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, aliquis

quis noſtrum. Primus omnium.

When a queſtion is aſked, the aunſwere in Latine muſt bee made by the ſame caſe of a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a Uerbe that the queſtiõ is aſked by: as, Cuius eſt fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Sudetur. Except a queſtion be aſked by Cuius, ia, ium: as, Cuia eſt ſententia? Ciceronis. Or by a word that may gouerne diuers caſes: as, Quanti emiſti librum: Paruo. Or except I muſt aunſwere by one of theſe poſſeſſiues: Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: as, Cuius eſt domus? Non veſtra, ſed noſtra.

Nounes of the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree, being put partitiuely, that is to ſay, hauing after them this Engliſh *of*, or *among*, require a Genetiue caſe: as, Aurium mollior eſt ſiniſtra, Of the eares, the left is the ſofter. Cicero oratorum eloquentiſsimus, Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators.

Nounes of the Comparitiue degree, hauing *then* or *by*, after them, doe cauſe the word following to be the Ablatiue caſe: as, Frigidior glacie, More cold then Ice. Doctior multo, Better learned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, Higher by a foote.

The Datiue caſe.

Adiectiues that betoken profit or diſprofit, likeneſſe, vnlikeneſſe, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Datiue caſe: as, Labor eſt vtilis corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. Aequalis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fit for warre. Iucundus omnibus, pleaſant to all perſons. Parenti ſupplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi proprium, Proper to me.

Likewiſe Nounes Adiectiues of the paſſiue ſignification in bilis, and Participials in dus: as, Flebilis flendus omnibus: To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis Formidandus hoſti, To be feared of his enimies.

The Accuſatiue caſe.

The meaſure of length, breadth, or thickneſſe of any thing, is put after Adiectiues in the Accuſatiue caſe, and ſometime in ỹ Ablatiue caſe: as, Turris alta centũ pedes, A tower an hundreth foote high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber craſſus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, A booke three inches thicke.

Superior et inferior à Comparativis aliis dici
solent. ut, Cæsar fuit eloquentiâ superior q. eloquentior
Litteris inferior q. indoctior. Sanct. 83.

Nullū officiū referēdâ gratiâ magis necessariū ē. Off. 21 pag.

Capitis minor od. & . l. 3. Capita diminutus, egestas ĕ.

Huc referantur adjectiva Curâ significantia, Solicitg, anxius, Curiosg, securus, sorcors, incautus. Varnab.

usurpantur et Cū præpositione ut, Securg a metu sō us.

– 6r used when ye pson is signif.

Εστιν aliquando Atticg, brevitatis Causâ omittitur. Δεινον μεν ὰ ἀνη και Θεος. Indigne (sup. ĕ) O terra et Superi.
vig. Cap 2. 5. 6. r.

The Ablatiue case.

ADiectiues signifieng fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plentie, or wanting, require an Ablatiue caſe, and ſometime a Genetiue: as Copijs abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus, ira, iræ, abira. Nulla epiſtola inanis re aliqua. Ditiſsimus agri. Stultorum plena ſunt omnia. Quis niſi mentis inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? Integer vitæ ſceleriſque purus, Non eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ, *Orphan. Fruges. Participes.*

Epiſt. 22 lib. 9. lic.

Theſe Adiectiues, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with ſuch others will haue an ablatiue caſe: as Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus. Paucis contentus.

Where note, that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in ſteede of the Ablatiue caſe, haue an Infinitiue moode of a Uerbe: as Dignus laudari, Worthie to be prayſed. Contentus in pace viuere, Content to liue in peace.

Conſtruction of the Pronoune.

THeſe Genetiue caſes of the Primitiues, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri, be vſed when ſuffering or the paſſion is ſignifieng as Pars tui, amor mei. But when poſſeſſion is ſignifieng, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, be vſed: as Ars tua. Imago tua.

Theſe Genetiue caſes, Noſtrum, veſtrum, be vſed after diſtributiues, participles, comparatiues, and ſuperlatiues: as Nemo veſtrum. Aliquis noſtrum Maior veſtrum, Maximus natu noſtrum.

Conſtruction of the Verbe, and firſt with the Nominatiue caſe.

SVm, forem, fio, exiſto, and certaine Uerbes paſſiues: as Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, with other like, will haue ſuch caſe after the, as they haue before them: as Fama eſt malum, Fame is an euill thing. Malus cultura fit bonus, An euill perſon by due ordering or gouernance is made good. Croeſus vocatur Diues, Creſus is called rich. Horatius ſalutatur poeta. Horace is ſaluted by the name of Poet. Malo te diuitem eſſe quàm haberi. I had leſſer thou wert riche in deede, than ſo accompted.

Audio & Vocor.

Aliaq; fere ea-dem ratione Puto, iubeor, ſuadeor, dicor, videor.

Alſo Uerbes that betoken bodily mouing, going, reſting, or

doing, which be properly called Uerbes of Gesture: as Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they haue before them a Nominatiue case of the doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a Nominatiue case of a Noune or Participle, declaring the maner of circumstance of thy doing or suffering: as Incedo claudus, I goe lame. Petrus dormit securus. Peter sleepeth voyde of care. Tu cubas supinus, Thou liest in bed with thy face vpward. Somnias vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. Studeto stans, Studie thou standing. And lykewise in the Accusatiue case: as Non decet quenquam meiere currentem aut mandentem. It doth not become any man to pisse, running, or eating.

And generally, when the worde that goeth before the Uerbe, and the worde that commeth after the Uerbe, belong both to one thing, that is to say, haue respect either to other, or depend eyther of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the Uerbe be Transitiue, or Intransitiue, of what kinde soeuer the Uerbe be: as Loquor frequens, I speake often. Taceo multus, I holde my peace much. Scribo epistolas rarissimus, I write letters verie seldome. Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

The Genetiue case.

THis Uerbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, propertie, dutie, or guise, it causeth the Noune, Pronoune, or Participle following to be put in the Genetiue case: as Hæc vestis est patris, This garment is my fathers. Insipientis est dicere: Non putaram, It is the propertie of a foole to say, I had not thought. Extremæ est dementiæ discere dediscenda. It is a poynt of the greatest folly in the world, to learne thinges that must afterwarde be learned otherwise. Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the dutie of a man that is saying his prayers, to haue minde on nothing but heauenly thinges. Except that these pronounes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, shall in such maner speaking be vsed in the Nominatiue case: as Hic codex est meus, This booke is mine. Hæc domus est vestra, This house is yours. Non est mentiri meum, It is not my guise (or propertie) to lie. Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre, It is our parte not to doe wrong. Tuum est

omnia

Juvo, adjuvo, lædo, offendo, efferuntur cum accusativo.

Fidendi et ablat.

Socio confidit Ulysses. Met. 13.
Oppidis Equinâ. Met. 9.
Gaudet fidere terra. Virg. 2. Nostri virtute confidunt. Cæsar.

omnia iuxta pati, It is thy part or duetie, to suffer all things in like.

Uerbes that betoken to esteeme or regard, require a Genetiue case betokening the value: as Parui ducitur probitas, Honestie is reckoned little worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.

Uerbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting, or assoiling, will haue a genetiue case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an Ablatiue case most commonly without a Prepositiõ: as Hic furti se alligat, *vel* furto. Admonuit me errati, *vel* errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est. Hunc diem festis Poma dãnavit.

Satago, misereor, misereſco, requires a Genetiue case: as Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliuiſcor, recordor, and memini, will haue a Genetiue or an Accusatiue case: as Reminiſcor historiæ. Obliuiſcor carminis. Recordor pueritiam. Obliuiſcor lectionem. Memini tui, *vel te*, I remember thee. Memini de te, I spake of thee. Egeo, or indigeo tui, *vel te*, I haue neede of thee. Potior vrbis, I conquere the Citie. Potior voto, I obtaine my desire.

The Datiue case.

ALl maner of Uerbes put Acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for*, after them, will haue a Datiue case: as Non omnibus dormio, I sleepe not to all men. Huic habeo, non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule doth also belong Uerbes betokening to profit or disprofit: as Commodo incommodo, noceo, Huic spretus Iba

To
- Compare: as Comparo, compono, confero.
- Giue or restore: as Dono, reddo, refero.
- Promise or to pay: as Promitto, Polliceor, soluo.
- Commaund or shew: as Impero, indico, monstro.
- Truſt: as Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- Obeie or to be againſt: as Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- Threaten or to be angrie with: as Minor, indignor, irascor.

Also Sum, with his compounds, except Possum. Also Uerbes compound with Satis, bene, and male: as Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally, certains verbes compound with these Pre-

positions

positions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will haue a Datiue case: as Præluceo, adiaceo, condono, suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, obijcio, insulto, intersero.

This Verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be set for habeo, and then the worde that seemeth in the Englishe to be the Nominatiue case, shall be put in the Datiue case, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusatiue case, shalbe the Nominatiue: as Est mihi mater, I haue a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I haue no monie. But if Sum, be the Infinitiue moode, this nominatiue shalbe turned into the Accusatiue: as Scio tibi non esse argentum, I knowe thou hast no monie.

Also when Sum, hath after him a Nominatiue case, and a Datiue, the word that is the Nominatiue case, may be put also in the Datiue: so that Sum, may in such maner speakinges be construed with a double Datiue case: as Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safegard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure. And not onely Sum, but also many other Verbes, may in such maner speaking haue a double Datiue case, one of the person, and an other of the thing: as, Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

Dicit. quia actus in alium transiuntem denotant. Disp.

The Accusatiue case.

VErbes Transitiues are all such as haue after them an Accusatiue case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be actiues, commune, or deponent: as Vsus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also verbes Neuters may haue an Accusatiue case of their own signification: as Endymionis somnum dormis, Gaudeo gaudium. Viuo vitam.

Verbes of asking, teaching, & arraieng, will haue two Accusatiue cases, one of the sufferer, and an other of the thing: as Rogo te pecuniam, Doceo te literas. Quod te iamdudum hortor, Exuo me gladium.

The Ablatiue case.

ALl Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the maner of doing: as Ferit cum gladio. Tace metu. Summa eloquentia causam egit.

The worde of price is put after Verbes in the Ablatiue case: as

Vendidi

When a nominative case & his vrb
cometh after When, Whilst, &c. Though,
That, ye nominative may be turned into ye abla-
tive, & ye vrb into a participle to agree
therewith. vt,

Nil juvat amisso claudere septa grege
Farnab.

Ablativus et interdū Dativus
agentis additur

Verbis
Gerundijs
Passivis Supinis
Participijs
Adjectivis vt. nullo penitrabili
telo. Mst 12. fab. 4. Nullo q forabilis ictu
Pervia gladio. Mst. fab. 5. ibid.

Invitus a labore. Off. pag. 29

Vendidi auro. Emptus sum argento: Except these Genetiues, when they be put alone without Substantiues: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantiuis, tantidem, quantiuis, quantiliber, quanticunque: as, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè pluris quàm vellem. Sauing that after Uerbes of price, wee shall alwayes vse these Aduerbes, Cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, and peiùs, in steede of their casuals.

Uerbes of plentie or scarsenesse, filling, emptieng, loding, or vnloding, will haue an Ablatiue case: as, Affluis opibus. Careo virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliauit me bonis omnibus. Oneras stomachum cibo. Leuabo te hoc onere. Likewise, Vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior. of ye Thing

Uerbes that betoken receiuing, or distance, or taking away, will haue an Ablatiue case with A, ab, e, ex, or de: as, Accepit literas à Petro. Audiui ex nuncio. Longè distat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this Ablatiue after Uerbes of taking away, may be turned into the Datiue: as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit ille vitam.

Uerbes of comparing or exceeding, may haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, I preferre this man by many degrees. Paulo interuallo illum superat, He is beyonde the other but a litle space.

A Noune or a Pronoune substantiue, ioyned with a Participle, expressed or vnderstanded, and hauing none other word whereof it may be gouerned, it shalbe put in the Ablatiue case absolute: as, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The king comming, the enemies fled. Me duce vinces, I being captayne, thou shalt ouercome.

And it may be resolued by any of these wordes, Dum, cum, et, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, Rege veniente, i. dum veniret Rex. Me duce, id est, si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passiues.

A Uerbe passiue will haue after him an ablatiue case with a preposition, or somtime a Datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the same Ablatiue or Datiue shalbe

the Nominatiue case to the Uerbe, if it be made by the Actiue: as Ego lego Virgilium, Petas tu famam.

Gerundes.

GErundes and Supines, will haue such cases as the Uerbes that they come of: as Otium scribendi literas. Ad consulendum tibi. Auditum Poëtas.

WHen the English of the Infinitiue moode commeth after anie of these Nounes Substantiues, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, oportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the Uerbe should be of the Actiue voyce, it shal be made by the Gerund in Di. And the same Gerund in Di, is vsed also after certayne Adiectiues: as, Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus iaculandi. Gnarus bellandi.

WHen ye haue an Englishe of the Participle of the present tense, with this signe *Of* or *With*, comming after a Noune Adiectiue, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do as, Defessus sum ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense, comming without a Substantine, with this signe *In* or *by*, before him, shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as Cæsar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in Do, is vsed eyther without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, A, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrent à bibendo, ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio benè scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

THe English of the Infinitiue moode comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, may be put in the Gerund in Dum: as, Dies mihi vt satis sit ad agendum, vereor, I feare that a whole day will not be inough for me to doe my businesse.

The Gerund in Dum, is vsed after one of these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, as, Ad capiendū hostes. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captiuos. Inter coenandum. Ante damnandum.

And

Tempus est jam hinc abire me. Cic. Apoph. 16.
ῥber. Argumentū scribēdi. Instramenta ῥbādi.

Temp⁹ optimū ad admittendū — var. pag. 67

The Gerund in do is sometimes put in ye dative. ut, Apta natando Crura dat. Emporetica inutilis scribendo. Farnab.

Non oportet Sic Variatur . ut,

Non est
Nihil est Quid mihi gratias agas . Buchl. 90
Quid est The Participle in-dus is used in ye
neuter gender with est when necessity is signified
Hic vobis vincendum aut moriendum nobis.
Farnab.

Infinitus in finitum vitiatur, præposito Qui .
Dignus amari , Dignus est Qui amari . Buchl. 76.

Nouns ye Token ye time When, are put in
ye ablative case . ut, Anno superiore .
Nouns ye Token Continuance of time & an
swer to this Question How long, are Comonly used
in ye accusative case . Farnab.

Incolæ pro Loco ponuntur . ut, Ad Gthalos ptinet
est . et Contra . ut, Anglia tyrannidis patiens non est.
Buc. 69

And when ye haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verbe Oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in Dum, with this Verbe est, set Impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case, shalbe put in the Datiue: as, Abeundum est mihi, I must go hence. Debeo, or or accusatiue

Supines.

The First Supine hath his Actiue signification, and is put after Verbes and Participles that betoken mouing to a place: as, Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his Passiue signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, procliuis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the Supine may also be turned into the Infinitiue moode passiue, as it may be indifferently sayd in Latine, Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easie to be done. Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, vnhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablatiue case: as, Nocte vigilas. Luce dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly vsed in the Accusatiue case: as Sexaginta annos natus, Hyemem totam stertis.

Space of Place.

NOunes that betoken space betweene place and place, be commonly put in the Accusatiue case: as, Pedem hinc ne discesseris, Goe thou not a foote from this place.

A Place.

NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Viuo in Anglia, Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex vrbe.

In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper name, and of the first or second declension, and the singuler number, it shal be put in the Genetiue case: as, Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxonix. and answereth this Question Where

And these Nounes, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise vsed as, Procumbat humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est, Domi belliq; otiosi viuitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plurall number, it shall be put in the Datiue or in the Ablatiue case: as, Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Atheuis natus est. Likewise we say, Ruri, or Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition: as, Eo Romam. Likewise. Confero me domum, Recipio me rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablatiue case without a Preposition: as Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus, be likewise vsed: as, Abiit domo. Rure reuersus est.

Impersonalles.

A Uerbe Impersonall hath no Nominatiue case before him, and this word *It* or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, It becommeth. Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if it hath neither of these wordes before him, then the worde that seemeth to be the Nominatiue case, shall be such case as the Uerbe Impersonall will haue after him: as Meoportet, I must. Tibi licet. Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genetiue case of all casuall wordes, Except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuia, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronouues Possessiues: as, Interest omnium rectè agere. Tua refert teipsum nosse.

Certaine Impersonalles require a Datiue case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit, and other like. Some will haue an Accusatiue case onely: as, Delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet. Some beside the Accusatiue case will haue also a Genetiue: as, Nostri nosmet pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ. Miseret me tui. Me illorum miseresc it.

Uerbes Impersonalles of the Passiue voyce, being formed of Neuters, doe gouerne such case as the verbes Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say,

Domg sacpe omittitur vt persona vsurpatur. vt. Ab amico venio ic domo amici. Apud patrē ē vt quid domus patris.

Donat. 68

say, Parcamus pecuniæ, Let vs spare cost.

A Verbe Impersonall of the passiue voice, hath like case as other verbes Passiues haue: as, Benefit multis à principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but vnderstanded: as, Maxima vi certatur, subaudi ab illis.

When a deede is signified to be done of many, the Verbe being a Verbe Neuter, we may well chaunge the Verbe Neuter into the Impersonall in tur: as, In ignem posita est, flectur.

A Participle.

PArticiples gouerne such cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Fruitus amicis Consulens tibi, Diligendus ab omnibus. Here note, that Participles may foure maner wayes be chaunged into Nounes. The first is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with an other case than the Verbe that it commeth of: as Appetens vini, Greedie of wine.

The seconde, when it is compounded with a Preposition, which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect nor expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, i amari dignus, A childe worthie to be loued. And all these are properly called Nounes Participials.

Participles, when they be chaunged into Nounes, require a Genetiue case: as, Fugitans litium. Indoctus pilæ. Cupientissimus tui. Lactis abundans.

These Participiall voyces, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, haue alwayes the Actiue signification, and gouerne an Accusatiue case: as, Exosus sæuitiam, Hating cruelte. Vitam pertæsus, Wearie of life.

The Aduerbe.

ADuerbes of quantitie, time, and place, require a Genetiue case: as, Multùm lucri, Tunc temporis. Vbique gentium.

Certaine Aduerbs will haue a Datiue case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, Venit obuiam illi. Canit similiter huic.

These Datiues be vsed aduerbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certaine Aduerbes will haue an Accusatiue case of the Prepositiõ that they come of: as, Propiùs vrbem, Proximè castra.

Where note, that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else doe forme the degrees of Comparison, be chaunged vnto Aduerbes.

The Coniunction.

COniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, and these foure Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And sometime they be put betweene diuers cases: as, Studui Romæ & Athenis. Est liber meus & fratris, Emi fundum centum nummis, & pluris.

Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, most commonly ioyne like moodes and tenses togither: as, Petrus & Ioannes precabantur & docebant. And sometime diuers tenses: as, Et habetur, & referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

SOmetime this Preposition In, is not expressed but vnderstanded, and the casuall worde neuertheless put in the Ablatiue case: as, Habeo te loco parentis i. in loco.

A Verbe compound sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall: as, Exeo domo. Prætereo te insalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interiection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, O festus dies hominis: Certaine a Datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certaine an Accusatiue: as, Heu stirpem inuisam. Certaine a Uocatiue: as, Proh sancte Iupiter. And the same Proh, will haue an Accusatiue: as, Proh Deum atque hominum fidem.

FINIS.

GVILIELMI LILII
ad ſuos diſcipulos monita pædagogica, ſeu Carmen de Moribus.

QVi mihi diſcipulus puer es, cupis atq; doceri,
Hucades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Mane citus lectum fuge, mollē diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota, manùſq;,
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáq; cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis: nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas vbi te ſediſſe iubemus,
Inque loco, niſi ſis iuſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis vt quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo ſcribes, at ſingula rectè,
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris, inſerüiſſe decet.
Sæpè recognoſcas tibi lecta animóq; reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Ne mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Síſq; animo attentus, quid enim docuiſſe iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premis?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat,
Inuigila & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium ſi non exercitet, ipſum

Tempus & amittet ſpem ſimul ingenij.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio ſubmiſſa voce loquêris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec vrbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat vllum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, ſic reſpondere ſtudebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Eſt virtus medium quod tenuiſſe iuuat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor eſto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti ſcopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea ſocios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Inſtrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctiſsimus eſſet,
Ipſe breui reliquis doctior eſſe queat.
Sed tu nec ſtolidos imitabere Grammaticaſtros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore eſt,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè ſi vis cognoſcere leges,
Diſcere ſi cupias cultiùs ore loqui:
Addiſcas veterum clariſsima ſcripta virorum,
Et quos autores turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipſe Terentius optat,
Nunc ſimul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter ſomnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos delectat ſtudio virtutis honeſtæ
Poſthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus eſt cordi, manibus pedibúſue ſodales,
Aut alio quouis ſollicitare modo.
Eſt alius, qui ſe dum clarum ſanguine iactat,
Inſulſo reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam praua ſequi nolim veſtigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.

Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emésue,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura docent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitùs dices, quod turpe aut non sit honestum,
Est vitæ ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas, cuiquam maledicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum, quoties isque rediscq; feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.

Symbo-

Symbolum Apostolorum.

I Credo pia in nostrum rationem Deumq; Patrem q̃,
Omnia quem statuo numine posse suo.
Qui nitidis clarum stellis fabricauit Olympum,
Stat cuius verbo qua patet omne solum.

II Credo quoq; in Christum similis pietate colendum,
Vnicus est nostri filius ille Dei.
Omnis huic patrij est subiecta potentia regni,
Qui regit arbitrio cuncta creata suo.
Pene fide mauis fuerat conceptus in aluo
Virginis, afflatu numinis ille sacro.
Post modò conceptum peperit purissima virgo,
Qua Maria est certo nomine dicta suo.
Quiq; fuit passus sub iniquo multa Pilato,
Præside Iudæi Cæsareo populi.
Affixusq; cruci miseranda morte necatus,
More Palestina deinde sepultus humo.
Interea vindex ad Tartara cæca recessit,
Ius adimens nigris imperiumq; deis.
Térq; vbi præbuerat mundo sua lumina Titan,
Surrexit per se viribus ipse suis.
Stelligeras scanditq; domos, vbi cuncta potentis
Proximus ad dextram nunc sedet vsq; Patris.
Inde redibit, vt & viuos, vitáq; carentes
Iudicet, & toto qua sit in orbe fides.

III Inq; Dei flatum credo, spirabile numen,
Cuius agunt vitam flamine cuncta suam.

Confiteor sanctos homines, cœtumq; piorum,
In quibus est veri cultus amórq; Dei:
Quos, quod habent Iesu communia dogmata Christi
Communi dicas nomine Christicolas.

Omnia per Christum fateor peccata remitti,
Omnibus his, quibus est indubitata fides.

Credo quòd hæc olim rursus caro nostra resurget,
Quódq; procul dubio vita perennis erit.

PRÆ-

O Pater omnipotens, clariq; habitator Olympi,
Laudetur merito nomen honore tuum.
Adueniat regnum. Tua sit rata vbiq; voluntas,
Fiat & in terris, sicut in arce poli.
Da nobis hodie panem, & nos eximе noxa,
Vt veniam nostris hostibus vsque damus.
Nec sine tentando Stygius nos opprimat Error:
Fac animas nostras vt mala nulla ligent.

Amen.

DECALOGVS.

NOn alienа tuis venerabere numina votis.
Idolum nullum facies, quod pronus adores.
Sume Deiq; tui vanos nec nomen in vsus.
Septima sacra coles, opere feriatus ab omni.
Semper honore tuos merito reuerere parentes.
Non hominem quenquam crudeli morte necabis.
Alterius caueas lectum temerare ingalem.
Non furtum facies, digitos cohibebis ab illo.
Testis es accitus, nihil attestabere falso.
Alterius nuptam, famulum nec, rémue cupisces.

BAPTISMVS.

CHristus ad aethereas cùm vellet scandere sedes,
Dixit discipulis talia verba suis:
Ite per extremas, ò vos mea viscera gentes,
Cunctos doctrinam ritè docete meam.
Inq; Patris, Natiq; & Flatus nomine sancti,
Mortales vndis sponte lauate sacris.
Nam qui crediderit, lotùsq; erit amne salubri,
Hunc bona perpetuò vita salusq; beant.
Qui sine saluifica fuerit pietate fideq;
Hunc bona destituet vita, salusq; simul.

Coena

DOminus Iesus Christus, hostibus suis
Qua nocte Iude proditus dolo fuit,
Capiens manu panem sacra, Deo Patri
Gratésq; agens, fregit suisq; porrigens:
Accipite, dixit, edite, corpus hoc meum est,
Quod deditur salute pro vestra in mei
Hoc facite memoriam, meiq; funeris
Celebrate honorem. Poculum simili modo
Capiens manu, gratésq; agens Deo Patri,
Socijs dedit, dixítq; Bibite singuli,
Hoc est nouum fœdus meum per sanguinem,
Ablutionem in criminum qui funditur.
Hoc facite quotiescunque bibitis in mei
Memores honorem, & pradicate meam necem.

PVER ORANS ANTE CIBVM.

HIs epulis donisq; tuis benedicito christe,
Vt foueant iussu corpora fessa tuo.
Non alit in fragili panis modo corpore vitam:
Sermo tuus vitæ tempora longa facit.

Alia.

ARbiter ærum, nostra spes vnica vitæ,
Nos tibi deuotum sanctifica populum.
Sanctificáq; tuo cunctos nos munere potum,
Huic mensæ impositas sanctificáq; dapes.
Fac satiati hymnum pura tibi mente canamus,
Vt tua laus nostro semper in ore sonet.

Alia.

QVe nunc sumemus membris alimenta caduca,
Hæc, Deus, imperio sint benedicta tuo.

Alia.

PRæstita diuino nobis alimenta sanare,
Authoris dextra sint benedicta Dei.

Alia.

CHriſte ſacrata velis hæc noſtra munera menſa,
Numine cuncta tuo Chriſte ſacrata velis.

Alia.

FAc tua Chriſte pijs accedat gratia menſis:
Vt noſcant ſuperas pectora noſtra dapes.

Alia.

O Deus appoſitis, apponendiſq́; precamur,
Et nobis placido numine dexter adas.

PVER ORANS POST CIBVM.

QVod edere & potu pleni ſumus, ipſaq́; quòd ius
Viſcera quæſito ſunt ſaturata cibo:
Laus tibi Chriſte Deus, mundi venerande redemptor,
Qui mare, qui cœlos, qui Phlegethonta domas.

Alia.

QVod ſumus vtilibus dapibus, potuq́; refecti,
Laus tibi pro donis ſit Deus alme tuis.

Alia.

DEbile qui corpus largito pane refecit.
Et verbo mentem recreet ille ſuo.

Alia.

QVi large corpus potuq́; ciboq́; refecit,
Paſcat & æterno pectora noſtra cibo.

Alia.

Quas agimus grates lata Pater accipe fronte,
Qui nobis larga das alimenta manu.

Alia.

ALme Deus nobis benedic, & redde ſalubres,
Quas capimus largè te tribuente dapes.
Non lauta humanam ſuſtentant fercula vitam.
Sed qua diuini vox venit ore Patris.

FINIS.

DOctrinæ fructus (puer) hæc notat arbor amænos,
Quos liber iste tibi (si modo discis) habet.
Nam te diuinos Musarum mittet in hortos,
Artes qui sacras arbore quaq; ferunt.
Ergo age, & ingenuas quisquis (puer) expetis artes,
Arboris hos fructus collige, carpe, cape.